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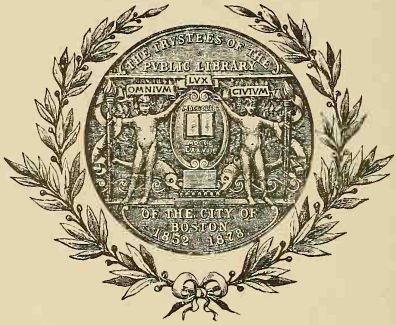

The Family Of

Thomas Scott

and

Martha Swan Scott

A Century in America

2025

The Family Of
Thomas Scott
and
Martha Swan Scott

A Century In America
1856 - 1956

A Sketch By A Grandson
George Tressler Scott

ILLUSTRATED

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* * *

ABBREVIATIONS: App.—Appendix; Pl.—plate (picture)[11]; Gen.—generation; Bib.—Bibliography in App.; b.—born; m.—married; d.—died; c.—about; (?)—uncertain; *—indicates Thomas Scott*, Martha Swan Scott* and their four parents to distinguish them from others with the same names. Elevated numerals in the text, e.g.,[3] refer to *Footnotes* in App. A.—For *Lineage Notations,* see App. A 1.

FOREWORD

A Century of a Family in America is commemorated in 1956 in this simple collection of memorabilia which seeks to preserve in permanent form the gist of many memoirs, old and recent. Life is a continuum as we move each moment from past into future. Our forebears live in us and as we observe them, we better understand ourselves. The cultivation of a worthy heritage normally develops a quality yield and enriches life; thus a good yesterday can evolve into a better tomorrow. In the words of Robert Browning: "There shall never be one good lost. What was shall live as before." Connection with ancestors pioneering in a new field of endeavor in a new land and with kindred carrying on in many contributive occupations throughout America gives a satisfying sense of family participation in human progress. This Scott-Swan group is typical of thousands of similar families that are the warp and woof which compose the strong fabric of our nation. "We inherit the results of the labors of our ancestors. May their descendants remember them with filial regard and be worthy of our heritage!"

"Honor thy father and thy mother" is ever valid.

This sketch is primarily for our family and so it is familiar as well as objective. Its foci are Thomas Scott* (1802-1865), Scots-Irish farmer, miller, churchman, community leader, and his estimable wife, Martha Swan Scott* (1802-1864). Some of the record is regrettably fragmentary and uncertain; further research by a younger person can make it more nearly complete and correct, for which a few guiding clues are included.[4,10] Documentation is very deficient but sources are considered authentic unless with (?). Tradition, even when uniform, may not be accurate. Repetitions are for clarity, blank spaces are for later write-ins. If a place in Ireland is mentioned without a County name, Co. Down is implied,—in America without a State name, Illinois is implied. Footnotes are in App. A. The writer commends Genealogy as an interesting avocation, particularly during retirement.

Our dual relation to past and future appears in a prayer in *The Upper Room*: "Father, we thank Thee for the noble examples of those who have gone before us. Consecrate us to the welfare of those who come after us," and in the ascription by Isaac Watts:

"O God, our Help in ages past, Our Hope for years to come."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Basic and general indebtedness is to my mother, Anna Tressler Scott, and to my sister, Vera Scott Cushman (both deceased), for collections of press-clippings, records, memoranda, diaries, correspondence, notations and pictures gathered during seventy-five years. The skeletal framework is articulated by an excellent tabulation of names and dates by the late Robert Lindsay Scott of Chicago and by an invaluable family tree about nine feet long by Elizabeth Lindsay Gladstone of Conway, Wales. Data were generously furnished by many relatives in America; very highly contributive were Mrs. Mary Scott Black of Pasadena, Frederick Hossack Scott of Chicago, Mrs. Josephine Tower Coss of Mendota, Ill., and the "Life of John Edwin Scott" by Myra Hossack Kingsbury. Thanks are expressed to the Pastors and Clerks of the First Presbyterian Churches of Westfield, N. Y., Mendota, Ill. and Ottawa, Ill. From Ireland much helpful information came from Miss Alice Murphy, J. A. McCracken, J. P. and John Lyons, Esq. of Rathfriland, Mrs. Martha Swan Whitley of "Ambleside," Bangor, Arthur Lindsay Haire with his sister Kathleen of "Riverview," Banbridge, and the Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle; from England from Dr. David Moore Lindsay of Weybridge, Sussex, and from New Zealand from Miss Kathleen Haire of New Plymouth. At the generous instigation of the Earl of Dalkeith (Scott of Buccleuch), Scottish background was authoritatively added by the Unicorn Pursuivant of Arms, Iain Moncreiffe, O.St.J., F.S.A. Scot. A number of important items were gleaned on the spot in Ireland and Scotland in May 1956 by my son David Alan Scott. The Bibliography (App. C) indicates many sources used. Errors and omissions are mine. A friend, Miss Nathalie M. Farr, expertly prepared copy for the printer. To an ever devoted wife, Ruth Cowing Scott, is awarded the Order of the Golden Halo. To each of these and to many others unnamed often unknown, deep gratitude is expressed. Corrections and information, especially regarding the ancestry of Thomas and Martha Scott*, are requested.

Many are indebted to the Illinois State Historical Library for its kind service in distribution.

181 Summit Avenue
Upper Montclair, N. J.

George Tressler Scott
Summer of 1956

I. ANCESTRY OF THOMAS SCOTT

A. In Scotland

Scot is a Gaelic word used in Ireland where it meant rover or wanderer, possibly referring to sea-rovers arriving there from the Iberian peninsula before the Christian Era. In Scotland, Scot meant Gael,—one of the Gaelic-speaking Celtic people that immigrated from north Ireland from the Fifth Century A.D. onward, settled along the west coast of Caledonia and pushed inland, subduing and joining the native Picts and various groups arriving from the Continent. From these Scots the name Scotland was taken about the Twelfth Century. We shall later see many of their descendants, including the forebears of Thomas Scott*, moving back to Northern Ireland in the Seventeenth Century.

The earliest historical record of the name Scott is that of Uchtred(us) filius Scot(i) who was a witness to the foundation Charter of Selkirk c. 1120 and a courtier of King David I. Thereafter many of the name Scotte, Scotus and le Scot are recorded. Uchtred had a good English name and lived in the Lowlands near the Border. He had two grandsons; 1) Richard was the ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch and 2) Michael of the Scotts of Balweary. Inasmuch as tradition in several countries uniformly and definitely connects the Thomas Scott* family with Buccleuch branch, we skip-trace that lineage here. From the above Richard descended Sir Richard le Scott (d.1320) and five generations later, Sir David. "Buccleuch" first (?) became a title about 1470 with David Scott, Lord of Buccleuch. Thereafter the title is continuous. The notable Border Chieftain Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch had an estate in Selkirkshire about 30 miles south of Edinburgh. His son Sir Walter was elevated to the Peerage in 1606 as Lord Scott of Buccleuch and the latter's son Walter was created the 1st Earl of Buccleuch in 1619. The Estate and Title of the 2nd Earl, Francis Scott, eventually passed to his second daughter Anne. She married James, Duke of Monmouth; they were created the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch in 1673 and carried her family name Scott. Their descendant in the 8th degree, Sir Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, born December 30, 1894, is the present Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, holding numerous other important titles and countless honors, offices and degrees.

His son, the Earl of Dalkeith, very cordially supplied directly and through the Unicorn Pursuivant of the Lord Lyon King of Arms of Scotland authentic first-hand data for this Sketch.[2]

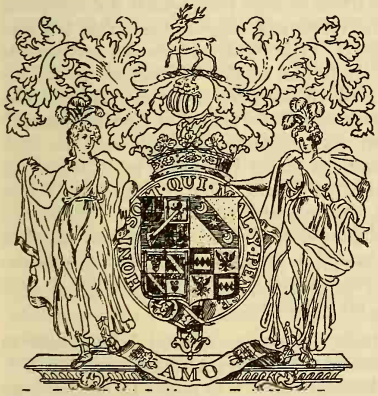
"The principal area inhabited by Scotts in the 17th Century" according to Pursuivant Iain Moncreiff "was Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, and parts of Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire. In the old days when the chiefs of the great Names were held responsible for the deeds of those who bore their Name, a number of folk assumed such names to bring themselves within such a Chief's protection. But the principal families named Scott seem all to have been branches of Buccleuch or Balweary; and these two stocks claim to be one in origin." One important branch of Buccleuch and an old and powerful Border family is Scott of Harden of which Lord Polwarth is the head. It came into leadership at a time when there was no male heir of the Chieftain. Of this Harden Sept was the famous poet and novelist, Sir Walter Scott; visualizing a grand future, he erected the Castle of Abbotsford, near Melrose Abbey whose abbots there forded the River Tweed.

Scotts are numerous in various areas; they are not one clan but perhaps four or five clans with little connection. All groups of Scotts must have shared in the exciting Border life which history pictures as almost continuous tumult of battles, expeditions to the Continent, raids into England, feuds, flights, captures, escapes and breath-taking exploits of every sort. Similar conflict with blood-shed, pillage and destruction brought ruin and suffering also to much of Europe in the 15th and 16th Centuries. If accustomed to a life of hazard at home, it would not have been difficult, possibly attractive, for younger sons of Scott families to adventure across to Ireland. In the words of Moncreiffe: "There was an extensive settlement of Scots in Ulster from the time James VI (I) ascended the throne of England and Ireland in 1603 onwards until the 18th Century. These Scots probably included a number of Scotts." At what time and place our Ulster Scott family, a younger son or cadet branch, stemmed off from Buccleuch in Scotland is not now evident but might be discoverable by further research. One investigator in County Down thinks they arrived in Ireland c. 1640. Undeviating tradition and memoranda place members in the Battle of Boyne, near Dublin in 1690. So one may conjecture that our younger-son line branched off by c.1650, and assume that it left Scotland before 1690.

Religion, ever a vital and controlling force in Scotland, had violent vicissitudes there during the 16th and 17th Centuries, caused chiefly by Roman Catholic and English Episcopal hostility toward Scotch Presbyterians. The Protestant Reformation in Scotland, spurred by the fiery and fearless Calvinist John Knox and by many of the nobility, progressed through repeated religio-political conflicts and finally established the Church on a democratic and Presbyterian basis. Scotts dwelling near the Border of England, whence powerful and shifting pressures came, were doubtless involved in this strife. The deep and vigorous Protestant convictions of the Scottish Reformers are reflected in the positive Presbyterianism of later Scott families in Ulster.

Heraldry and armorial-bearings are very interesting.[2] The Thomas Scott* family, a cadet branch, has acknowledged and occasionally has had sketched solely for framing a (modified) Buccleuch coat-of-arms. However, the family in America has for several generations made considerable use of its motto "AMO" under the differenced crest of a stag couchant, surrounded by decorations, for seals, book-plates, letter-heads, place-cards and possibly in other ways. Part of the writer's engraved book-plate, copied about 1906 from that of the preceding generation is shown in Pl. 23. A general and an ad hoc statement on this matter, prepared in 1956 by the Pursuivant of Arms of Scotland and some data from his informing and fascinating book are quoted in Footnote 2.

The Arms of Scott of Buccleuch have been modified often by intermarriage with armigerous families. Pl. 22 shows these Arms as of 1835; the upper right quarter of the shield depicts the basic Buccleuch Arms which have continued since 1542 or earlier with minor shifting of star(s) and crescent(s). The present Duke of Buccleuch has Seize Quartiers as his parents, grandparents, great-great grandparents and sixteen great-great-great grandparents all bore coats-of-arms.



22. Arms of Scott of Buccleuch.

23. Crest and Motto of Thomas Scott.*

Dalkeith Palace, six miles southeast of Edinburgh, is the chief seat of the Buccleuch family; it was built about 1700 on the site of an old, castle stronghold. Queen Victoria and other British rulers have occupied the palace as guests three times on visits to Scotland. To pay their respects personally to the Scott chief, descendants of Thomas Scott* have called at Dalkeith Castle a number of times.[3]

B. In Ireland

Close to the southwest coasts of Scotland lie the rugged northeast shores of Ireland, and the 17th Century found Scots crossing to the Emerald Isle. The northeastern (fifth?) of Ireland is Ulster, the southeastern (fifth?) of Ulster is County Down with a long coast line on the Irish Sea; it is part of ancient Dalaradia, a lovely, hilly land from bogs and lakes up to forested mountains 2800 feet high. St. Patrick, once a slave in Ireland, returned from Europe in 432 to County Down as a missionary and founded various churches. Here the Scott and Swan homes were located, very near the town of Rathfriland (Fort-Freeland), "the highest town in Ireland," perched on top of a steep hill in southwest County Down about nine miles from its largest town, Newry. County Down's little rounded hills make it "a basket of eggs"; it is now fertile and prosperous. However, during the period included in this Sketch, the history of Ireland gives a dismal and saddening picture of the disturbed conditions there.

The time of the arrival of Thomas Scott's* ancestors in north Ireland has not been discovered by the writer. Further research would produce fuller and possibly complete data. Opinion and probability point toward their arrival with one of the several Ulster Plantations, i.e. the movements of numerous Scotch and English people onto large tracts of land from which the rebellious Irish owners had been driven by British rulers who hoped to establish law and order under loyal and supporting subjects. Plantations and smaller settlements began before 1600. By 1609 James I controlled most of Ulster and issued his "Project of the Plantation." In 1614 many Scots were in County Down. The largest Plantation seems to have centered about the arrival of General Monro's Army in 1646-7. Other large Settlements accompanied and followed the Irish campaigns and extensive land confiscations under Cromwell in 1650 and by Parliament after William III defeated rebel armies in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, and more than a million acres was escheated to the Crown. The record of Roman Catholic vs. Protestant, religio-political strife, cruelty and injustice with resultant sorrow, suffering and hatred in Ireland is long and deeply depressing. Rebellion brought ejection, suppression and Plantation which in turn sparked reprisals and more rebellion, ad infinitum.

In 1605-6 some prominent Scottish noblemen acquired large tracts in Ireland and were required to secure tenants. Land grants were issued in 1610. The first grantee of County Down Plantation land was James Hamilton, later made Viscount, Lord Clandeboye in 1622. In 1610 he and Sir Moyses Hill (for whom Hilltown, Hillsburgh, etc. are named and the ancestors of the present Lord Downshire) procurred from Con O'Neill, (an incompetent Irish agent of the Crown?) 66,000 acres "for a slight consideration." This South Clandeboye included the two later Townlands of Tullyquilly (Scott) in the Downshire Estate[4] and of Grallagh (Swan) in the Clanwilliam (Meade) Estate; these two Townlands are described below. In 1614 there were "2000 able Scottish men well armed in County Down for His Majesty's service." By 1625 most of the above Hamilton lands in County Down had been leased. On the

Hamilton Estate rent rolls of 1681 and 1688 of those leasing land are the names Scott and Lindsay, possibly connected with like-named families of this Sketch. Another early, local Scott was Captain Matthew Scott, mariner of Donaghadee east of Belfast; his son John was ordained to the ministry by Down Presbytery in 1706; the latter's diary tells of his close contacts with the Hamilton family.

Tenantry was hard and unrewarding; but "Ulster in the hands of the Scots became the most flourishing part of Ireland." Gradually the position of tenants was greatly improved, notably by laws creating "The Ulster Custom" or "The Ulster Tenant Right." Under this "Custom" a fair land rent was fixed, the tenant had undisputed possession as long as land rent was paid, his improvements were his own and could be sold in the open market, and he was partly proprietor. This encouraged tenants to build good houses and barns, to clear timber and bogs, and to develop the soil, all of which enhanced the general prosperity and stability. County Down, once wasted by wars, became a good place to live. Rental by tenants ceased in 1925 under the Northern Ireland Land Act; they now pay an annuity to government which ceases after a period of years and the lands become their own property.

Settlers for the grant-lands were desired, it is said, from the Lowlands of Scotland where people were peace-loving (!) and Protestant. With the arrival of more and more Scots the Reformation movement progressed in spite of bitter opposition by Prelates of the Church of England. By 1650 one-half of the people of Ulster were Scotch Presbyterians who were even more numerous in Counties Down and Antrim. William III encouraged them but Jacobite plots put them under a ban with persecution. "The Scots of Ulster, like their kinsmen in Scotland, put mighty emphasis on religion. Invariably in their formal appeals to government for relief, the religious situation was the one chiefly mentioned." (See Scots Irish in Colonial America in Footnote 5). Ulster was then nine northern Counties, somewhat separated by geography and climate from the rest of Ireland. In 1921 six of these Counties including Down were made into a distinct political entity, Northern Ireland.

Ancestors of both Thomas Scott* and Martha Swan* were, according to unanimous family records and opinion, engaged in the *Battle of the Boyne* in 1690, north of Dublin. James II had vacated the British throne, gone to France, taken troops to Ireland and there led a rebellion against his successor, King William III of Orange. William gathered an army of various nationalities, including many Scots and "a fine regiment from Holland," crossed from Chester to Bangor in County Down, occupied Belfast and on July 1, 1690 defeated James' army at the Boyne River. Some English troops were led by Count Nassau of Holland. A just peace was voted but was not enforced; Catholic rights were assailed and properties confiscated, inspiring revenge and reciprocal retaliations. A reminder of ancestral participation in the Battle of the Boyne is a very old bed-quilt, handed down from earlier generations in Ireland, depicting William of Orange astride his war-horse; it is treasured by our eldest Scott-Swan cousin in Pasadena, California. From William the Orangemen, organized a century later to counteract Irish Secret Societies, took their name.

The earliest ascertained place of residence in Ireland of Thomas Scott's* ancestors may have been the small district or Townland named, Tullyquilly, now of some 250 acres (U.S.) lying a mile to 2 miles west of the town of Rathfriland in southwest County Down. As stated above this was part of a quasi-purchase in 1610 of more than 100 square miles of land (escheated by the Crown?) by James Hamilton and Moyses Hill. The Rent Rolls of the Downshire (Hill) Estate[4] show that in 1732 George Scott, James Scott and John Scott each paid rent averaging c.£13. per annum on a Tullyquilly lease-hold: this is confirmed in an Indenture dated March 27, 1733. (All three of these names were given to Thomas Scott's* sons a century later.) In the same years, several McGuigan families also held land leases on Tullyquilly. Inasmuch as George Scott* and his son Thomas Scott* of this Sketch lived at Tullyquilly House (the latter being born there in 1802) it seems logical to conjecture that they descended from one (or two) of the above three Scotts residing on Tullyquilly Townland in 1732. "The Scotts acquired Tullyquilly by purchase and got a lease from the Landlord who owned the Manor of Rathfriland which at one time comprised 68 Townlands."[7] A number of Scotts are buried in the Presbyterian grave-yard at Drumballyroney about three miles north of Rathfriland. Most of the tomb-stones are weathered to illegibility. One reads: "George Scott, died April 1800, aged 77 years," and another: "William George Scott of Rathfriland died Jan. 29, 1854, aged 54 years." This may have been an early, family burial site, but need not indicate former residence nearer to Ballyroney. Some Scotts are said to be buried at Maghera, outside Castlewellan near Newcastle.

The old dwelling occupied by the Thomas Scott* family in the 19th Century, one and one-half miles west of Rathfriland, was known as Tullyquilly House, suggesting that it was the original or one-time principal Homestead on that Townland. It is shown in Pl. 3 as it was in 1903 when the writer and his parents were there. The Gaelic name Tullyquilly means "reedy-rocky": but in 1903 no reeds were apparent and the only visible rocks formed boundary fences. The dwelling was then a plain, one and a half storey structure without porches or kitchen wing, at the top of a slope with long views in three directions; and the storied Mountains of Mourne as a pleasing backdrop; a central hall opened into two rooms on each side and there were rooms above. The seven sons may have had sleeping quarters in a separate building. At the foot of the hill sloping south in front of the house was the family flax-mill with ponds and mill-race made by the Scotts and houses for about a dozen families who worked in the mill alone. The mill race and most of the workers' houses are standing in 1956, but are unused as no flax is grown there now. Flax farming and milling was an arduous process; flax must be pulled up by hand, soaked in water to rot the outside of the stalks and spread out to dry; it was then "scutched"—i.e. the rotted shell removed in a mill and the inside fiber or tow salvaged. At a spinning mill the fiber was spun into thread mostly by hand, woven into linen of various textures and bleached. There may have been spin-

ning and weaving at Tullyquilly Mill; in 1903 many long strips of cloth lay in the sunshine on the hillside above the mill—a bleach green. At least four sons of Thomas Scott* visited this their birthplace with their wives; and many grandchildren have been there. In 1956 a great grandson, David Alan Scott, flew from America to Ireland in a few more hours than it took weeks for the westward, sailing voyage just a century before! In 1903 jaunting cars and carriages took the writer with his parents around to see many close relatives; but in 1956 his son, even by motor-car, could locate only a very few distant connections.

When the family left for America in 1856, Tullyquilly was sold by Thomas Scott* for about £4000. to James Lyons. The following year Mr. Lyons had the farm mapped; it contained 72 acres (U.S.) and was counted a large farm then. The boundary neighbors of the Scott family were Sloane, Willock, Harbison, Cample (!), McEvoy, McConville and Higgins; none of these families is there a century later; nor are any Scotts or McGuigans now on Tullyquilly Townland, which in 1856 had about 35 landowners and today has 10 landowners. Mr. James Lyons died in 1868; his son died in 1925. The old Tullyquilly House was torn down ("the woodwork in it was done") and a spacious and attractive new residence erected on the site in 1937. John Lyons, Esq., a grandson of the above James Lyons, lives there with his widowed mother; he has cordially written many of these later items. The present Tullyquilly has extensive, landscaped lawns with trees, shrubbery, gardens and greenhouse, and the unchanging, far-flung views of rolling hills and distant mountains. Mention of old furniture and other items is made in a footnote.[8]

West-northwest of Tullyquilly on the same Townland is an old Homestead called "Streamvale," now owned and occupied by Mr. William Carson, a stock farmer. From 1811-1867 it was occupied by another and related Scott family which sold it and moved to Castle Hill in Rathfriland; some members emigrated to Australia. This was the family of the notorious "Captain Moonlight" Scott who led a wild life at home before departing for Australia where his daring and infamous crimes took him and a pal to the gallows in 1880. A footnote spot-lights a few high-lights of this "Captain Moonlite" prototype of "Captain Starlite," a bold and adroit desperado of Australian fiction. *A Blot on the 'Scutcheon.*[6]

"A third Scott family lived in Caddell's Lane, Rathfriland in the early part of the last century. A member of this family was a Magistrate for the County and was quite a big person in his day. I am sure that the three families were related to each other."[7]

The name-and-date identity of Thomas Scott's* ancestors prior to his parents George and Esther Swan Scott* is uncertain. We surmise, as indicated above, that the George Scott who was born in 1723 according to his Ballyroney gravestone may have been the father of George Scott* and the grandfather of Thomas Scott*, and further that the father of the George Scott born in 1723

may have been a son of George or James or John, lease-holders in 1732 on Tullyquilly Townland. In one record the father of Thomas Scott* is given a middle name William, i.e. George William Scott* but the William is omitted here for insufficient evidence. Although we do not know George Scott's* parents, we do have the names of

BROTHERS AND SISTER OF GEORGE SCOTT*

Probably born at Tullyquilly House between (as a guess!) 1760 and 1775 were: 1) *Captain Thomas Scott,* Esquire, 1772-1842, married Mary Ann Armour (a sister of Mrs. John Lindsay of Maghera, near Newcastle) and lived on Castle Hill in Rathfriland as early as 1806; 2) *William (George?) Scott,* Esquire; 3) *Nancy Scott* married Newell of Castle Hill; 4) *John Scott* of "Wellington Lodge" (now All Saints' Rectory) Hillsburgh; 5) *George Scott** of Tullyquilly House. The order of birth is not established.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE SCOTT*

George Scott* married twice and had a total of 12 children.

Children of George Scott and his first wife Caroline Graham.*

Probably born at Tullyquilly from about (another guess!) 1790-1800 were:

1) *Sally Scott* married Sir William Cunningham of Liverpool, England;

2) *Elizabeth Scott* (d. 1850 married Alexander Lindsay of Mullaghmore, also called The Bann, southwest of Hilltown (App. B). They have many interesting descendants in various countries;

3) *William ? George Scott* went to Charleston, South Carolina. "Lost sight of." His son is said to have married about 1860 a daughter of the Governor of South Carolina.

4) *Mary Scott* married Thomas Bailey of Ballycashone who owned a flax-mill on the River Bann. Some descendants now live in Louisiana, U.S.A.

Children of George Scott and his second wife, Esther Swan*.*

Esther Swan* was a sister of William Swan* of Grallagh House, the father of Martha Swan* who married her cousin Thomas Scott*, number 1) below. Born at Rathfriland, probably at Tullyquilly House from about 1802-1815 (?), the order of age uncertain, were the following eight children.

1) *Thomas Swan Scott** (Feb. 2, 1802–May 24, 1865) married in April 1825 Martha Swan* (Dec. 24, 1802–Sept. 1864) daughter of William Swan* and Mary Ann Davidson Swan* of neighboring Grallagh House. Thomas and Martha Scott* are the central and principal figures of this Sketch (Chapter III). They had 12 children (Chapter IV).

2) *Samuel Scott* married Isabel of England. They may have been the parents of Samuel Thorpe Scott of England whose book-plate in the writer's

possession displays the Scott crest, motto, scroll, etc. precisely as used in the Thomas Scott* family, Pl. 23. They had one daughter, Esther Ann.

3) *George Scott* married Esther Davidson. He lived two miles from Rathfriland and had a paper mill. They had two sons.

4) *James Scott,* unmarried, lived with his mother; died after 1856.

5) *Esther Scott* married Joseph McAllister who had a farm several miles from Rathfriland. They had six children: Joseph, George, Hugh, John and two daughters.

6) *Nancy Scott,* unmarried.

7) *Jane Scott* married Dr. Davidson living near Rathfriland. They may have gone to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They had four children, one of whom, Isabella, married and went to Kansas; their son William visited the Samuel Scott family in Ottawa, Illinois.

8) *Isabella Scott* married David Moore Lindsay of Ballyaughian House, north-east of Hilltown. (She was half-sister of Elizabeth Scott who married Alexander Lindsay of Mullaghmore, a cousin of David Moore Lindsay). Their 11 children, full cousins of the 12 children of Thomas and Martha Scott*, are mentioned under The Lindsay Family in Appendix B.

The prerogative Will of George Scott* of Tullyquilly was probated in 1811. It is not extant. We assume that he died in that year. The Will of William Scott of Rathfriland (brother of George*?) was probated in 1815; not extant.

This obviously deficient and indefinite tracing of our early Scott lineage is of course deplorable; but it is the best that this writer can do with the data now in hand. May the vacuums attract others to more discovery in the future![10]

II. ANCESTRY OF MARTHA SWAN*

Descendants of Thomas and Martha Scott* have greater consanguinity with Swan than with Scott ancestors inasmuch as both the mother and the wife of Thomas Scott* were Swans by birth. But this fuller kinship with the Swan family does not give us any more definitive knowledge of it prior to 1800 than of our Scott lineage.

Tradition, both written and oral, shows our Swan family to be of Dutch descent, the earliest members in Ireland coming from Holland and fighting under William of Orange in his 1689-1690 campaign. It is said that a Swan ancestor had a "command at the Battle of the Boyne" in 1690, and a "Captain Swan" is frequently named as the ancestor in that battle. See Boyne under

I B above. Extra-family confirmation in general comes in 1956 from John A. McCracken, J. P., the outstanding and highly helpful historian of Rathfriland.[7] Incidentally William and Nassau have been baptismal, family names. This Dutch Swan family "owned" all of the Townland of Grallagh, sometimes called Lower Grallagh, a mile and more northwest of Rathfriland.

There was another old but originally unconnected Swan family which occupied Upper or Hill Grallagh (Grallaghgreenan) adjacent on the northwest. These Grallagh Hill Swans are said to have come from Scotland, a sept of Clan McDonald; one descendant now writes: "Probably they shipped us over to Ulster at the time of the Plantations! Wha' kens!!" The Grallagh Hill family became related to the Grallagh Swans and to the neighboring Tullyquilly Scotts by intermarriages, surely by 1800, and later; a younger sister of Martha Swan* of Grallagh House married Samuel Swan of Grallagh Hill.

GRALLAGH HOUSE was the birthplace of Martha Swan* and may have been the original seat of the Dutch Swan line in Ireland. "Grallagh is a Townland about a mile in extent; Swans controlled all of this Townland which was part of the Clanwilliam Estate, now Meade Estate. The tenure was a Lease for Lives, which was renewable."[7] See Tenantry under I B above. Grallagh is situated north of a principal road which separates it from the Townland of Tullyquilly, the Thomas Scott* home-site. The original lease-hold might have been awarded to an officer or soldier of William III from lands forfeited to the Crown. The tenant of Grallagh and of adjacent Grallaghgreenan under the Clanwilliam (Meade) Estate in 1726 was Samuel Swan who paid the annual fee of 19 pounds and 19 shillings for rent, duties and riding money; in 1746 and in 1763 Thomas Swan held this property when the fee was 19 pounds and 13 shillings. Other Swan lessees and lessors of Clanwilliam land were Samuel, "gentleman" 1769, John 1778, William 1779, and Samuel "the elder, gentleman" 1781. Grallaghgreenan lands were leased separately at this time.[9] In the 19th Century Grallagh had a scutch-mill for flax, doubtless with ponds, mill-race and workers' houses like Tullyquilly as described above. When visited in 1903 the two storeys of Grallagh House were covered with old ivy and surrounded by a high wall. Down the ivy from her bedroom window climbed the daring maid Esther Swan, sister of Martha* and eloped on a white horse in the moonlight ('tis ever thus!) with her lover Arthur Davidson (a brother of her brother Robert Swan's wife, Sally Davidson). This adventurous lady is said to have owned some mahogony side chairs[8] and three lovely silver pieces dated about 1780 and now in our family in the United States. This interesting homestead has been visited by many American Scotts, the latest being David and Barbara in May 1956; they report that "Grallagh House is sound and well kept up, and is owned at present by Mr. Cromie, who lets the 75-acre farm to neighbors." Pl. 4. The ivy on the house has been replaced by stucco.

The forebears of Martha Swan* prior to her parents are difficult to align. She was born in 1802 at Grallagh House, the daughter of William Swan*. This William Swan*, or his father if also named William, was on the Grallagh Rent Roll in 1779 and was the "Wm. Swan*, son of Samuel Swan* of Grallagh in

Co. Down, gent." named in a deed dated April 24, 1782. Thus, Martha Swan*, b. 1802, was the granddaughter of Samuel Swan*, or of a William Swan, Sr., a son of this Samuel. Figuring ages, it is doubtful if the last named was the Samuel Swan mentioned above as the lessee of Grallagh in 1726. It is certain that this family had been resident there for a long time. While many civil and ecclesiastical records of the area have been lost (some destroyed by fire in Dublin riots in World War I and in 1922), it may still be possible from Public Record, Wills, Estate accounts, directories, and gravestones (some in the Presbyterian Church yards in Rathfriland and in Drumballyroney) to extend though probably not to complete our Swan lineage in Ireland.[10]

*The Parents of Martha Swan** were William Swan* of Grallagh House, approximately 2 miles northwest of Rathfriland, and Mary Ann Davidson* who lived probably not far away as there were four other Davidson marriages with Swans and Scotts. Dates of birth, marriage and death have not been discovered. William Swan* was a brother of Esther Swan* who married George Scott*, the father of Thomas Scott*, a subject of this Sketch.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARY ANN DAVIDSON SWAN*

There may have been more children than are named here,—one memo. so indicates. "Some Swans went to Australia when quite young." Presumably all of the following six children were born at Grallagh House; William Swan was there in 1808 when "William Swan of Grallough, Co. Down, gentleman" witnessed a deed and in 1819 according to the Rathfriland Directory.

1) *Mary Swan* married James McBride of Moneyslane, five or six miles northeast of Grallagh. They had 7 children: (1) John; (2) William, "who remarried on his father's place"; (3) Marianne or Mary Ann; (4) Suzanna; (5) Margaret married a Rowen; (6) Esther married Robert Murray of New York City where they welcomed the Thomas Scott* family on arrival there in 1856; (7) Mary married John Kennedy of Lachen and had 4 children: Anna Margaret, Esther, Minnie (who decades ago supplied some of these data), and Joseph.

2) *Robert Swan* of Grallagh House married Sarah (Sally) Davidson of Knock House about two miles north of Grallagh. She was a sister of Arthur Davidson who married Esther Swan, number 5 below. They had 4 children: (1) Mary Anne (Marianne), baptized May 25, 1830; (2) Esther, born June 16, 1834, married Robert Corbitt of Lisnacraevy and had 5 children; (3) Sarah married J. Henry McBride of The Ravens, Hyde Park about eight miles north of Belfast where in 1903 he had the largest bleaching plant in Ireland; (4) Anna baptized July 3, 1832, died in youth.

3) *Samuel Swan,* a surgeon, the well-known "Doctor Swan," was married twice. His first wife was Sarah McMullen; their daughter Mary (1825-1887) married Holt Waring Lindsay, (son of Alexander and Elizabeth Scott Lindsay mentioned in App. B) 1830-1918 of Blaris Lodge, Lisburn; Holt and Mary Swan Lindsay had 4 children: (1) Mary Swan, 1855-1877; (2) Elizabeth, 1857-

1896; (3) Alice 1861-1941 married in 1885 Thomas Gladstone, 1864-1899; this last couple were the parents of 4 children: Mary, Elizabeth, Holt and Stuart, each with the middle name Lindsay: from the superb genealogical tree drafted by Elizabeth Gladstone of Conway, Wales, these facts are transcribed. The second wife of Dr. Sam Swan was Deborah Lindsay, sister of the above Holt Waring Lindsay who married Dr. Sam's daughter Mary; thus a Swan father and daughter married a Lindsay brother and sister.

4) *Martha Swan**, born Dec. 24, 1802 married Thomas Scott* (Chapter III) her cousin of neighboring Tullyquilly, a son of her father's sister Esther Swan* and of George Scott*.

5) *Esther Swan* who eloped and married Arthur Davidson, her cousin, a brother of Sally Davidson who married Robert Swan, 2) above; they had 1 child: Sarah Jane Davidson.

6) *A Daughter* who married Samuel Swan of a separate family of Hill Grallagh. He was notably "a pious man, a Covenanter." Their daughter Elizabeth married a Samuel Swan of the Hill Swans.

As the Swan uncles, aunts and cousins were doubly related to the Thomas Scott* family there was doubtless an especially affectionate companionship among them all. In the same generation as the children of William Swan* there are several other Swan men (possibly nephews of William*) who sponsored the baptisms of their children in the First and Third Presbyterian Churches of Rathfriland.

This account of the Ancestry of Martha Swan* is lamentably inadequate. The writer is amazed that the large accumulations of records, memoranda, notes and data of many kinds are so repetitive and overlapping as to result in this meager residuum. It is hoped that a longer and better articulated lineage of the Swan parents of Martha Scott* and the Swan mother of her husband Thomas Scott* can be discovered and developed. It should prove very interesting. [4 7 9 10]

III.

THOMAS SCOTT*(A) and MARTHA SWAN SCOTT*(A)

Jan. 2, 1802—Mar. 24, 1865 **Dec. 24, 1802—Sept. 1864**

A. In Ireland

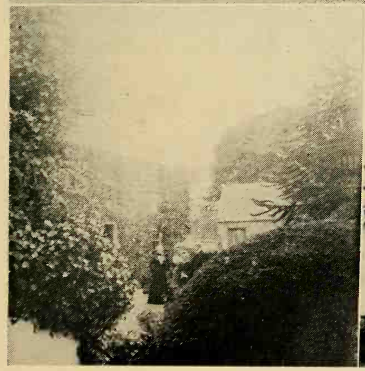
(If no specific mention of location, County Down is to be understood.)

Thomas and Martha Scott* (Pl. 1 and 2) form the focal points of this Family Sketch and are reckoned as the 1st generation (A). This Chapter III begins with their births in the year 1802; early vital statistics are meager; many

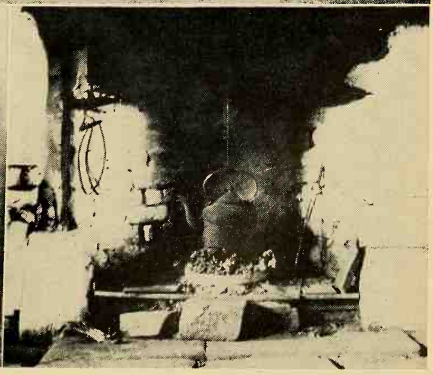
1. Thomas Scott* About 1864

2. Martha Swan Scott*

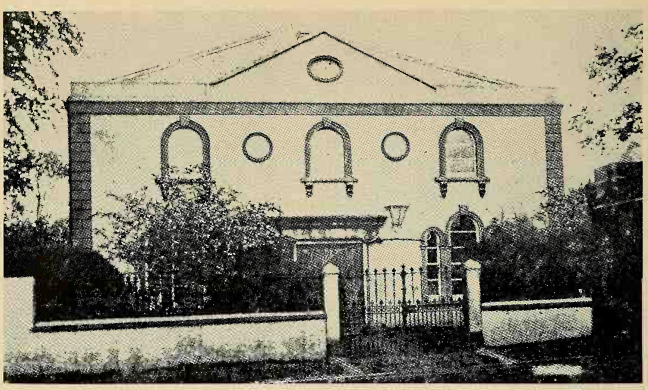
3. Tullyquilly House, 1903. Facing down hill toward flax mill.[8]



4. Grallagh House over Garden Wall, 1903.[8]



4a. Old Tullyquilly Fireplace.



5. 2nd Reformed (later 3rd Presbyterian) Church, Rathfriland. Thomas Scott* and his Swan brother(s)-in-law among founders, 1833. Earl of Roden (below) a sponsor.

6. Rathfriland (Fort-free-land)—"The highest town in Ireland."

6a. County Down Magistrates in 1848. Earl of Roden; and Beers brothers who were Scott-Lindsay connections. Only available picture of Thomas Scott* contemporaries.

church and civil "records of Rathfriland were sent to Dublin and burned in the troubles there."

*Thomas Scott**, the oldest (?) child of George (William?) Scott* and his second wife Esther Swan*, was born in his parents' home, "Tullyquilly House" (Chap. I B) a mile and one half west of Rathfriland. (Pl. 6). He had 7 full brothers and sisters and 4 half brothers and sisters by his father's first wife, all named in Chap. I. Presumably the 12 children were reared together, showing Thomas how to handle his own dozen offspring in the same home in the next generation! Of Thomas Scott's* childhood and youth very little is known today. He had numerous Scott and Swan uncles and aunts in the neighborhood and doubtless a host of cousins,—lots of persons at home and nearby to aid his all-around growth. Whatever his schooling was he had a sound training in thought, expression and penmanship as shown by the intelligence and good vocabulary, grammar, spelling and calligraphy of his letters in later life. His work on the farm and in the mill developed a strong physique, practical knowledge, industrious habits and various skills,—a very sound education. Thomas* had great bodily strength; he liked athletics and was a champion of repute at "Putting the Stone," like our shotput but with a 14 pound stone, and also, it is thought, at "Throwing the Weight," a sport like our hammer-throw but with a much heavier weight.[21] These were popular competitions at Town Fairs and other out-door gatherings. As a young man he took a leading part in the church as well as in the community; we know that he had good religious training during childhood and youth.

*Martha Swan**, a daughter of William and Mary Ann Davidson Swan*, was born in her parents' residence, "Grallagh House" (Chap. II) about 2 miles NW of Rathfriland,—one of their six children named in Chap. II. As a niece of Mrs. George Scott* she was surely a playmate and schoolmate of her Scott cousins, including her future husband Thomas Scott*. She doubtless attended the local school and also Mrs. McAteer private, advanced school two miles NW of her home. Her later letters indicate a good, basic education and also vital religious convictions which no doubt came naturally as she grew up with her strongly Christian Swan family. Martha Swan* must have been well trained as a girl in the art and science of homemaking, judging by her successful management of her own large household.

During this period Thomas Scott's* uncle, Captain Thomas Scott, magistrate and Barony Constable, erected in 1802 (?) his home in Castle Hill, Rathfriland. It is said that in excavating for the foundation a considerable cache of very old weapons was discovered, probably stored in a vault under the ancient fort (rath) on that hilltop. The 1819 Rathfriland Directory lists: "Thos. Scott, Esq., Wm. George Scott, Esq., John Swan, Esq., Samuel Swan, Surgeon, William Swan*, Grallagh, farmer"; these were two uncles of Thomas*, two (?) of Martha* and her father. George Scott* of Tullyquilly had died in 1811.

Thomas Scott* of Tullyquilly House (Pl. 3) and his first cousin Martha Swan* of Grallagh House (Pl. 4) were married in April, 1825 in the residence

of the bride. The young couple soon, if not immediately, made their home at Tullyquilly House and farm which Thomas Scott* at some time took over as owner and as leaseholder. See Tenantry in I B. Here all twelve children were born and reared and lived until the whole family of fourteen and two servants left in 1856 for America. A description of the old Homestead and farm, of their sale and of the new residence is given in Chapter I B; common experiences there of the children are suggested below in Chapter IV A. A disciplinary measure of the much tried mother of seven vivacious boys was evidenced 60 years later when one of her quieter sons rubbed his hand up and down the inside of the door of a large closet and remarked: "Mother used to put us children in there for punishment. I'm feeling for dents where I kicked that door!" The butter churn was turned by a large collie trotting on a tread-mill: once when the gate was left unfastened the dog got out, chased a calf onto the tread-mill, and shut and held the gate behind it; when rescued, the frightened calf collapsed from exhaustion.

The school that was commonly mentioned as attended by the twelve Thomas Scott* children was that of Miss McAteer, an able and highly regarded teacher. Miss McAteer's was a private school of higher grade, located at Glasker about three miles NW of Tullyquilly. There was also a lower grade school nearer home; on Monday mornings each pupil took to school a few large, copper pennies for the teacher and in cold weather a block of peat to heat the room. In the educational picture may have been the Newry Street schools in Rathfriland, erected in 1829 with two "Esquire" uncles of Thomas Scott* on the building committee.

Probably because the family land holdings would not provide future homes and livelihood for so many children, at least three of the older sons, William, George and Robert, were trained (as apprentices?) in Dry Goods merchandizing in leading drapers' stores in Newry, about eight miles from home, and, it is said, also in Belfast, thirty miles north. (A Robert Scott was then a merchant in Rathfriland.) In Newry, they had as fellow trainees Samuel Carson and John Pirie, their future partners in America, as narrated in Chapter III B.

At Tullyquilly all shared in the many tasks of the household, the farm and the mill. From tradition and from later life, we visualize a home of cooperative industry, of religious devotion and training, of happy comradeship within the household and among related and other families in the vicinity. Parental discipline was loving and firm; with a spread of about 20 years in the ages of the children, the older ones surely helped in caring for their younger brothers and sisters. The father, as a Justice of the Peace, would wish exemplary order in his own household!

Scott and Swan interest in religious affairs is demonstrated by the important parts taken by Thomas Scott* and by his wife's brother(s), Robert Swan (and Samuel Swan?) in a new church built out toward their homes on the main street running west down the Rathfriland hill. From a history by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas Kilpatrick, M.A., printed in 1924, the following items

are excerpted: The Third Rathfriland Presbyterian Congregation, then known as 2nd Reformed, was erected on June 1, 1833 (Pl. 5). On the organization committee were Robert Swan and Samuel Swan of Grallagh and Thomas Scott* of Tullyquilly. The committee arranged to collect the stipend of nearly £40 promised annually to the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Dickie, and to erect a meeting house. "A most suitable site was offered by Capt. Scott of Rathfriland, (uncle of committeeman Thomas Scott*). This was accepted by Messrs. Thomas Scott*, Robert Swan and Samuel Swan."

In planning for the ordination of Mr. Dickie on June 17, 1834, the committee requested Mr. Arthur Davidson (a brother-in-law of Thomas and Martha Scott*) to prepare a dinner for 30 men; "no ardent spirits whatever shall be provided at the expense of the congregation, as we consider that it would be highly imprudent for us to expend the money of the public in thus supporting what we believe to be a vice." On the permanent committee of management unanimously chosen on July 6, 1834 were Doctor Swan, Robert Swan, Samuel Swan and Thomas Scott* of Tullyquilly. For the first Session, Thomas Scott*, Robert Swan and Samuel Swan and 3 others were named "as fit and proper persons for holding the office of Ruling Elders." The new church was opened on Aug. 26, 1836 when a special collection for the building fund was taken up by the Earl of Roden, the Vicar of Magherally, the Vicar of Drumballyroney (son of the last minister of the French Huguenot Church, Lisburn) and four members including Thomas Scott* and Wm. George Scott. On Nov. 13, 1838 the Congregation appointed the Pastor and 4 members, including Thomas Scott* and Robert Swan as Trustees of the church property. The history records "a faithful Session, a hardworking committee and a loyal and sympathetic people." At evening worship on Feb. 26, 1843, a musket fired through a window severely wounded the preacher. Worshippers dashed to help him and to catch the culprit. Mr. Thomas Scott* J. P. and the police scoured the neighborhood immediately but to no purpose. No direct evidence could be obtained but suspicion centered on a man whom the pastor had reproved for prevarication. Mr. Dickie later resumed his pastorate.
Candles lighted the church during winter evenings until 1856, when gas was introduced. In that year, the Thomas Scott* family left for America, since when there have been only occasional contacts with this church by visits in Rathfriland, correspondence and contributions in response to some special appeal. The 2nd and 3rd Churches are now united.

The hostility between pro-British Protestants and anti-British Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland continued to be acrimonious and sometimes violent during this period. The family at Tullyquilly in the first half of the 19th Century was in the vicinity of religious and political contentions, physical as well as ideological. The husband of Thomas Scott's* sister Elizabeth, Alexander Lindsay of "Mullaghmore House" about four miles south of Tullyquilly, was a vigorous leader of loyal Orangemen. At one exciting time "The Roman Catholics were coming to attack Mullaghmore; the Catholic nurse knew about the plot and as she was very devoted to the children she left her door open one

night and loudly told the details to her fire-irons; when the attackers arrived, they found all the house barricaded and a mattress at each window." On a Sunday near Mullaghmore "the Orange Boys" were attacked; Captain Nixon came to their assistance; several persons were killed. Lord Annesley sent "Chief Alexander of this Orange Tribe to Downpatrick Gaol." Doubtless there were rights and wrongs on both sides; all suffered alike. A poem describing a nationalistic clash closes with:

"Ye loyal men of Ulster now fill your glasses round
And drink a health to Lindsay, the star of County Down.
We hope he still may triumph and keep rebellion down,
Maintain the just ascendency and guard the British Crown."

The disposition in 1856 of Tullyquilly and the present occupancy are narrated in I B Tullyquilly above.

B. Voyage to America in 1856

The good ship *Sam Dunning* carried the Thomas Scott family across the Atlantic just a century before this is written. Father, mother, twelve children and two servants that would not be left behind crossed the Irish Sea to Liverpool, where passage had been reserved on a vessel sailing for New York. When Thomas Scott inspected this ship, he considered it unseaworthy or otherwise undesirable and cancelled passage. Everyone was naturally disappointed and, as space was hard to get, discouraged. However, a good search, reportedly assisted by their Gladstone relatives in Liverpool, discovered a better ship, the *Sam Dunning*, on which the Scott party sailed about a fortnight later. The first vessel had left on schedule and was never heard of again anywhere! On board the *Sam Dunning* was another Scots-Irish family or group, also of sixteen persons, probably friends. These 32 persons comprised the entire passenger list. Doubtless the ship was small and passengers supplied their own food for the voyage of about two months.

While the size of the vessel may have fostered mal de mer among first-trippers, the small crew made the sailors' *mutiny* less difficult to quell. Well out at sea the sailors rebelled against the officers and fought to take over the ship. The 15 or so Irish male passengers rallied around the Captain and entered the fray; a belaying pin makes a grand shillalah. The mutineers were subdued and the ringleaders placed in irons. This fight at sea was quite an item in family annals and a thrilling experience for participants to tell about to their wide-eyed children a generation later. The records of all ships landing in the U. S. are in the Archives Building in Washington, D.C. They are being microfilmed in 1956 and are not available.

C. Thomas and Martha Scott* in America

Upon landing in New York City in 1856, the family was met by Mrs. Scott's niece, Esther McBride Murray (daughter of her older sister Mary Swan

McBride) and her husband Robert Murray. The Scotts stayed at Greene's Hotel on Greene Street which extends from Canal Street to East 8th Street, 2 blocks west of Broadway. The Murrays had "a very big house" in Greenwich Village or on Murray Hill (accounts differ) and entertained the family for dinner(s). Mr. Murray was U. S. Marshall for Southern New York State; his friend Governor Patterson suggested that the Scotts settle in Westfield, N. Y. (where he lived?) on Lake Erie southwest of Buffalo. The Governor provided free passage for Thomas Scott* and the oldest son, William, to investigate and return.

The Hegira westward continued. Parents, ten unmarried children and two elderly servants proceeded to Westfield and rented a house of a Mr. Hinckley. Two sons, George and Robert, trail-blazers for the family, went on immediately to Amboy, Illinois to join their friends Samuel Carson and John T. Pirie in the Dry Goods business. In Westfield were many Scots and Irish, possibly some relatives and friends of the newcomers, as letters from there mention "Uncle Phil." The westward call to Illinois claimed all the children by 1860 except James and the three youngest daughters. Holograph letters from the father, the mother and James reveal the close, loving relationships among all members of the family, the deep solicitude of parents for distant children, and everyone's participation in religious, social and civic activities; the father wrote: "We must support civil liberties on which our religious liberties depend." Letters refer often to church services and sermon texts and contain an extended and repeated discussion with Scripture quotations on an obscure question. They knew their Bibles. Although still British subjects, all were ardent abolitionists and supporters of Abraham Lincoln.

In Westfield, the leather trade and harness-making under Mr. Phelps occupied at least two of the sons, working until 10:00 P.M. One wrote: "There was a trotting match at the Fair Grounds. Samuel Holbrook won the $5. whip,—if it cost so much!" The parents kept up constant correspondence with Ireland and relayed the letters to Illinois. When Lake Erie weather got bitterly cold; "Old Jimmy," the handy-man was "for the Old Country." The mother was frequently ill, weighing only 110 pounds: "her old complaint reduces her very much . . . cod-liver oil brings improvement." She was much better by 1861, but continued exceedingly thin and frail.

In August, 1861, son Robert visited Westfield; we can easily see this vigorous, enthusiastic young man of twenty-three extolling the West and encouraging his parents, three sisters and one brother to come to Illinois. They left probably about June 1, 1862, the date of their General Letter of Dismissal by the Westfield Presbyterian Church; on October 18, 1862 they were received by the Presbyterian Church in Mendota, Illinois where Robert, Thomas, Jr., Esther and Martha then lived. A large, brick residence on 13th Avenue housed parents and eight children; William (now married), Samuel and James were in Polo, and George in Amboy (?). "The Brick House" had ample lawns, trees, shrubbery, gardens and pasture. (Pl. 7). With active, friendly young folks in their twenties and teens the household was as lively a social center as long, business hours permitted. Diversions were church sociables, picnics, spelling-

BOSTON PUBLIC

bees, street-fairs, croquet parties, "downtown for ice cream" and buggy rides. In hand are two fascinating items of early Mendota days. Beautifully inscribed on embossed paper, one Scott brother presents his compliments to a young lady, "soliciting the *pleasure* of your company to church tomorrow evening. Postscript. Please answer by the bearer." On a smaller, embossed sheet, a different lady writes a very sweet and dignified proposal of marriage to the same gentleman. He married the former! Here the Scotts continued their devoted relationship with the church. Presbyterians had dedicated a building (Pl. 8) seating 350 and costing $3,000 in May, 1857; three of the family joined in 1859, others in 1862 and 1866; all but George and John were at some time members of the Mendota church. The edifice was burned in 1897 when the Opera House was rented "for $7–$8 for Sabbath, Prayer-meetings to be held in the homes."

"Old Jimmy" MacAlvoy well deserves mention. He had worked for the family in Ireland, and had gone for the doctor when eleven of the children were born but, to his life-time sorrow, was away when the twelfth arrived. After the family left, Jimmy was so lonely that he followed them and made his home with them in Westfield and Mendota. The oldest grand-daughter recalls the nice playthings he cleverly carved for her with his jack-knife.

Naturalization as citizens of the United States proceeded normally. The Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, granted citizenship to Samuel Swan Scott on November 5, 1864 when he swore, as did the others, "to renounce all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and more particularly . . . to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland." His certificate was for a person arriving in the United States "a minor," residing continuously in the U. S. for 5 years and in Illinois for 1 year, after a 3 year declaration of intention. The Scotts were enthusiastic Americans and made loyal and constructive citizens of their adopted country. Adaptation to the unsettled conditions of life in the prevailing struggle between the States was more difficult for the parents (particularly the mother) than for their twelve children whom they had led to the great, new land of freedom and opportunity.

Martha Swan Scott*, very frail and ill, passed away at 61 years of age in September 1864, and Thomas Scott* at 63 years of age in May 1865. Both died in The Brick House in Mendota and are interred there in Restland Cemetery. (The date on one grave-marker is in error, compared with unanimous family and church records.) A substantial "Scott" monument marks the plot which contains the mortal remains of many of the family. In an old envelope with the small, faded photographs (Pl. 1 and 2) of Thomas and Martha Scott* was a card on which an aging hand had written this little verse,—"You":

"Trouble's here and trouble's come to stay. But this is true:
Joy's here too, fifty times as strong and it's for you.
The world's a garden full of flowers or a land where darkness glowers.
It all depends on YOU!" (Alt.)

IV. THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARTHA SCOTT

The children all had in common so many family experiences, personal qualities, and business undertakings that much reiteration will be saved by mentioning these first before the separate sketches of each of the twelve.

A. Common Experiences and Charateristics

All twelve of the children were born at Tullyquilly House, the family homestead near Rathfriland (Fort-free-land), County Down in Northern Ireland and during their childhood and youth led very similar lives in the environment described in Chapter III A above. The small, thatched, elementary school near at hand and the advanced, private school of Miss McAteer, three miles northwest at Glasker, were attended by most, probably all, of the twelve, as were also the services in the Third Presbyterian Church of Rathfriland. Theirs was a home-grown religion for there was family worship, religious instruction and Christian living by the devout Scripture-loving parents. The children were baptized a few days after birth. The father, mother and eight older children were communicant members of a Presbyterian Rathfriland congregation and carried certificates of dismissal and recommendation to churches in America; the four younger children united by profession of faith with churches in the United States. The many duties of a large household and of a flax farm and mill were shared by all. Uncles, aunts and cousins (Scott, Swan, Lindsay, Davidson, McBride, Cunningham and Bailey) abounded at nearby farms, villages and towns; their homes,—Ballyaughian House, Wellington Lodge, Ballycoshone, Grallagh House, Hill Grallagh, Castle Hill, Mullaghmore and others,—were childhood delights spoken of in later years. These were probably not grand houses, so the youngsters enjoyed them all the more. Three older sons learned (as apprentices?) in Ireland the Dry Goods trade which all seven sons entered later. The initial, trans-Atlantic voyage of each of the family on the good ship *Sam Dunning*, with the exciting and never-to-be forgotten Mutiny, was shared by all fourteen of them. Except for George and Robert, they had also in common a period of family life in Westfield, New York. Theirs was a goodly heritage.

The members of this closely knit and congenial family had a sensitive appreciation of need within the group and a mutual spontaneity of willingness to share whatever the occasion might indicate,—sympathy, counsel, a temporary home, personal service, material resources, or anything that would help. AMO was a suitable motto on the family Coat-of-Arms. All of them liked fun, had a nice sense of humor and a gay twinkle in the eye; they were very sociable and loved to entertain. They possessed self-control, common-sense, tact, and infectious friendliness with inherent probity and the calm courage of a good conscience. Fairness, equanimity and serenity were cardinal characteristics; a son of John Scott said that he saw his father angry only once; a son of Samuel Scott saw his father lose his temper only when his schedule was once badly upset by three stupid mistakes by his coachman. And no matter how

provocative young, visiting nephews and nieces might be, the writer never knew one of his uncles or aunts to show any irritation, although some kindly discipline might be given when much needed. A high quality of conscientious living was rooted deep in quiet and sincere Christian faith, while the Bible, daily family devotions, and grace at meals gave guidance and strength day by day. Personal deeds of mercy, unselfish expenditure of time and effort, and generous material gifts (often anonymous) were habitual.

The writer knew personally all of the brothers and sisters, except James and Sarah who died in their twenties and were naturally said to be "the finest of the family." His glowing opinion of the character and life of all of the group is fully certified by editorials and articles in the religious and secular press; typical of these and equally applicable to brothers and sisters that died later was the extended editorial by Dr. James M. Gray in *The Interior*, leading Presbyterian weekly, of which a brief extract will give the general tenor: "The noble face which looks from our title-page this week is that of Mr. Robert S. Scott who died September 20. Twice before in recent years our readers have seen in the same place the likenesses of his brothers George and William . . . These three brothers constitute a trio of Christian noblemen and represent a family which has filled a large place in the Presbyterian Church wherever they have lived. Springing from the worthiest stock of Northern Ireland, inheriting a splendid fineness of manly fiber, trained under precepts and examples of wisest and godliest parents, they won success in business, served the world by a true life-walk and generous giving, and have died respected and valued by all."

The descendants of these twelve brothers and sisters will always be indebted to their dedicated lives that "gave their best for what was worth it." Their sense of values was conditioned by Christian standards which guided life toward divine ultimates and human needs. They were not unique but rather were typical of the myriads of good people that found opportunity for growth in a new land and that made, and make, America great.

B. Seven Brothers in Dry Goods in Illinois*

The common experiences and characteristics of the twelve congenial children of Thomas and Martha Swan Scott predisposed their mutual devotion and life-long unity. A cohesive and cooperative spirit within the family is clearly revealed in the close, inter-locking relationships of the seven brothers and some of their five sisters in the Dry Goods business in northern Illinois. A beginning in the handling of cloth may have been the father's connection with the linen trade in County Down, Northern Ireland, where he raised and prepared flax for weaving and may have woven linen. Three of his sons worked, probably as apprentices, in drapers' stores there, William in the home town of Rathfriland or in Newry, and George and Robert in Henry Hawkins' store in Newry and then, it is said, with Robertson and Cleaver, the famous linen house in Belfast. Also working then in the Hawkins' store were trainees Samuel

Carson and John T. Pirie who left for America in 1854, entered the Murray establishment in Peru, Illinois, and in December opened their own store in nearby La Salle; in April 1855 they rented a saloon which had just been closed by the Vigilance Committee in Amboy, Illinois, opened a Dry Goods store and had first day sales of $40—"a reputable sum." Here they urged their friends George and Robert Scott to join them.

The entire Scott family of fourteen, after helping to quell a sailors' mutiny at sea, arrived in America in 1856; sons George and Robert immediately went West to Amboy; the rest of the family resided for some time in Westfield, N. Y. In 1857 George and Robert Scott became partners in the Carson-Pirie firm. In rapidly growing Illinois the dry goods business expanded, the two scouts reported favorably on the Promised Land, and other Scott brothers entered it; 1857 saw new stores started in Mendota by Robert and William, later joined by Thomas, Jr., and at Galena; William opened a store for the firm in 1858 at Polo, where his younger brothers in their teens joined him,—Samuel in 1859 and James in 1861; in 1859 a branch was begun in Sterling. The youngest brother John at 15 years of age became the first errand boy in the Amboy store, living above it with the Pirie family and receiving board and $50 for the first year with an annual $50 increase; at the end of the third year he had saved $150. In this pioneering project in their new home-land the seven Scott brothers had the cordial cooperation of their five sisters as home-makers and as occasional sales-ladies in busy periods. These five enterprises in neighboring towns did retail and some wholesale merchandizing in the 1850s and were surely one of the first store-chains in Illinois.

An interesting comment on merchants was made by Emerson about this time. On his first extended lecture tour to the West he wrote in his journal: "I am greatly pleased with the merchants. In rail car and hotel it is common to meet only the successful class, and so we have favorable specimens; but these discover more manly power of all kinds than scholars, behave a great deal better, converse better, and have inexpressive and sufficient manners."

To supply the five retail stores, which also did some wholesale selling, and to expand their business, the Carson and Pirie firm decided to open a jobbing house in a large city; after considerable investigation and a real debate upon the relative futures of Quincy and of Chicago, the latter was chosen. A wholesale house was opened there in 1864 at 20 Lake Street, the firm members, Samuel Carson, John T. Pirie, George Scott and Robert Scott, moving to Chicago. The above five branch stores, except Mendota, were closed, probably in 1864. Before telling of the large Chicago development, we will sketch the Scott stores up to 1902 in smaller Illinois cities.

The Mendota business was taken over in 1864 by "Scott Brothers," viz. William, Thomas, Samuel, James and John. In Ottawa, 30 miles southeast, a wholesale and retail business was planned for the two youngest brothers, and a still younger brother-in-law, Jacob E. Houtz, to be "staked" by the older

brothers. James died in 1868; the store was opened that year by John Scott and Jacob Houtz (respectively 24 and 23 years old) as Scott, Houtz & Co. Samuel joined them in 1870. The next year the Ottawa firm opened in Bloomington "a very large store" (according to a news item) with Samuel in charge. In February 1873 Samuel was in Streator (reconnoiterring for a new store?) when his sister Mrs. Houtz died in Ottawa; then Mr. Houtz took over Bloomington and Samuel returned to the Ottawa business which then became Scott Brothers & Co. (Pl. 9) In 1887 Samuel opened a bank in Salina, Kansas; John bought his Ottawa interest, the firm becoming J. E. Scott & Co. Four years later John joined Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago when Samuel took over the Ottawa enterprise which was incorporated in 1892 as The Ottawa Dry Goods Co. In 1902 Samuel sold his interest and retired. Meanwhile in Mendota William and Thomas successfully carried on Scott Brothers (locally called the "W. & T. Store") until 1885 when Thomas took up farming in Kansas and William retired; most of their goods were bought by their brothers in Ottawa and carted there by wagons.

The evolution of the by-line on the Ottawa letterhead is interesting: "Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods and Carpets"; (in Bloomington Notions replaces Carpets); in 1875 "Wholesale" drops out and "Fancy Goods a Speciality" is added; in 1883 it reads "Dry Goods, Carpets, Notions, &c" and then "Dry Goods, Carpets, Shoes and Millinery—Wholesale & Retail"; in the 1890s "Shoes" drops off and in 1900 "Wholesale" has gone and the firm handles "Dry Goods, Carpets, Cloaks, Suits, Household Ware, Etc.—" When the writer worked there in the '90s by far the largest percentage of profit was made on millinery; he sold women's hosiery (black or white) for 10 cents a pair, and 18 inch corsets. The wrapping paper of 1880 in shown in Pl. 10.

The ideals and methods of this successful, pioneer enterprise give life and meaning to the bare skeleton of places, dates and names and offer a glimpse of working conditions a century ago. The entire Scott family was strongly religious; the Carson and Pirie families were equally pronounced Christians, the latter being members of the devout Plymouth Brethren fellowship. These three families substantiate historian Arnold J. Toynbee who declares that man's work can be healthy and beneficent only when it is subordinate to his faith and that the spiritual driving force of religion must continue in control of our work or calamity comes. Strict discipline and long hours applied to employer and employee alike. The following rules (perhaps interpolated a bit by now) traditionally controlled the Amboy store in the late 1850s. "Store must be open from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M.,—must be swept, dusted; lamps trimmed, filled, and chimneys cleaned; pens made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water, also a bucket of coal brought in (before breakfast if there is time); attend to customers who call. . . . Store must not be opened on the Sabbath unless necessary, and then only for a few moments. The employe who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's, going to dances and places of amusement will surely give his employer reason to be suspicious . . .

Each employe must pay not less than $5 per year to the Church and must attend Sunday School regularly. Men employes are given one evening a week for courting and two if they attend prayer meeting. Leisure hours should be spent mostly in reading." Similar methods obtained in the other stores. Samuel told the writer how he and a brother closed a store after customers had left after 9 P.M. (10 P.M. on Saturday), covered the goods, swept the floor, got out their bedding from under the counters, slept on the counters, got up very early, built the fire, dusted woodwork and showcases, breakfasted, removed the coverings and opened for business at 7 A.M.,—a work week of about 80 hours. These Spartan practices of arduous beginnings were steadily ameliorated.

Various progessive movements were led or shared in by the Scott brothers, for instance opening later at 8 A.M. and closing earlier at 8 P.M., and by 1891 at 6 P.M. except on Saturday, and giving the customer the benefit of any doubt; "a customer must never leave dissatisfied." These stores led with arc lights, telephones and passenger elevators. A benevolent and protective practice was the use of a rotary loan fund of a fixed, total amount for small unsecured loans; a would-be borrower was courteously referred to "the cashier who handles the personal lending account and who alone knows what balance is on hand." To improve service, the partners and department heads would visit large stores in Chicago and New York and specialists like window-dressers would come to show the smaller stores how to have The State Street Look.

Chicago, turbulent and boastful in her growing pains, was fast becoming a real metropolis; the double brothers-in-law, Samuel Carson and John T. Pirie, and two Scott brothers, George and Robert, were promoting the process. Expanding from the Wholesale, started in 1864 at 20 Lake Street, a Retail store was opened at 136 West Lake Street in 1867 which a fine, young Scotsman, Andrew MacLeish, managed. In 1869 both types of business were combined in a five storey Potter Palmer building at 116-118 State Street, the retail section occupying the two lower floors. In the Great Fire on October 9, 1871 this building was destroyed; on the night before when the wind shifted the flames and sparks eastward toward State Street, Robert Scott and Andrew MacLeish fought their way from the westside through smoke, crowds and wild confusion to the store; they got out the books, papers and much valuable merchandize, paying passing teamsters up to $50 a load to cart it to supposed safety; the $50,000 worth of goods they salvaged had to be hastily shifted twice more and ended up in a barn down on Wabash Avenue. Time was readily extended on the firm's obligations which were met when due; the partners centered their energies and resources in their own business, avoiding other ventures, although real estate speculation was very tempting; thus they always had ready money and the highest credit rating.

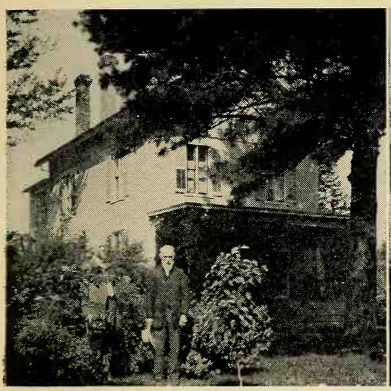
The Wholesale later was at Madison and Franklin Streets, operating from 1873 under the name Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; in 1891 it was moved by "more than 100 trucks and an army of men in three days" to a larger building at Adams

and Franklin Streets. Business was growing. In 1925, the merchandizing, accounts, and goodwill of the Wholesale Dry Goods firm of John V. Farwell were bought; the goods were sold to thousands of retailers from all over the country and in two busy days 1500 men working around the clock trundled 50,000 tons of Carson, Pirie, Scott merchandize across a specially constructed bridge above the street and into the new home at 366 West Adams Street. (Pl. 11) When the Federal Government needed large space for its war activities, the firm in 1942 transferred to it this building, closing out its wholesale business except floor coverings handled in the Merchandizing Mart. The Wholesale had its buying centers in various countries and buyers constantly travelling throughout Europe, Asia and Latin America; hundreds of travelling salesmen carried samples and catalogues far and wide in North America. When this part of the enterprise terminated in 1942, the four early members of the firm; Samuel Carson, John T. Pirie, George Scott and Robert S. Scott, and later members; Andrew MacLeish, John E. Scott, his son John William Scott, Samuel C. Pirie and John T. Pirie, Jr., had passed away. Nine fine men! Continuing then in the Retail business were Gordon L. Pirie, John T. Pirie, Jr. (III), Robert L. Scott, Frederick H. Scott and Bruce MacLeish of the younger generations.

After the Great Fire the Retail located at Madison and Peoria Streets on the West Side. A second store was opened in 1876 at Clark and Erie Streets on the North Side. The firm leased a newly constructed building in 1877; Marshall Field wanted it, bought it and paid Carson, Pirie, Scott $100,000 to cancel its lease. The Gossage building at State and Washington was purchased in 1883 and the North Side store closed; four years later the West Side store was moved downtown to Wabash and Adams; the two were combined in 1890 in a handsome, remodelled structure at State and Washington. Horse-drawn omnibuses carried customers between the railway depots and the store. The next and latest move by the Retail was in 1904 to the new 12 storey building at State and Madison, called "the busiest corner in the world." The present 15 floor Men's Store was added in 1927 at Wabash and Monroe, with connections on all floors with the State Street store in the same city block. In that year Carson, Pirie, Scott made the first shipment by Chicago's new Air Express. Today branch stores are being placed in the suburbs, something like the original chain of a century ago!

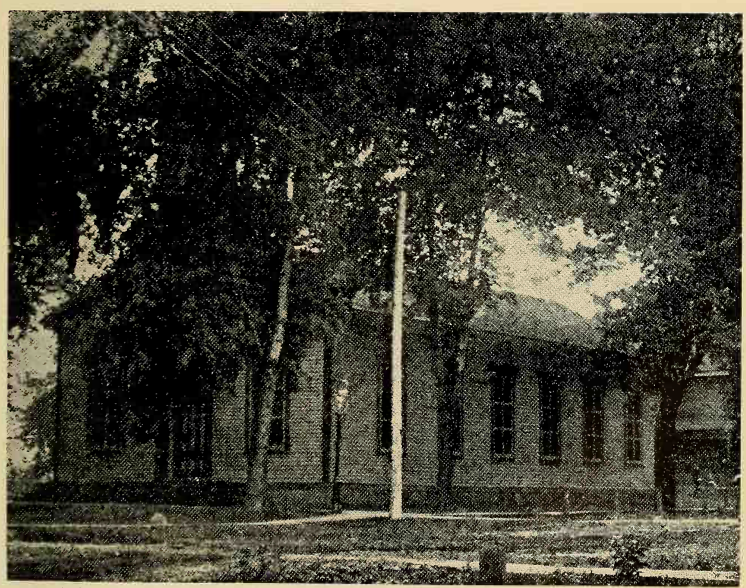
The firm was incorporated in 1919 with Samuel C. Pirie as President; he was succeeded in 1929 by John T. Pirie, Jr., in 1940 by Frederick H. Scott, in 1946 by Bruce MacLeish and in 1952 by John T. Pirie, Jr., (III). Frederick H. Scott became Chairman of the Board and then Chairman of the Finance Committee; in May 1956 he relinquished connection with the firm; his son Frederick H. Scott, Jr. and his nephew Robert L. Scott, Jr. are Directors. Two generations spanned the entire century in Dry Goods!

The Centennial of the opening of the La Salle store by Messrs. Carson and Pirie was celebrated in 1954 in Chicago. One feature was a large banquet sponsored by the State Street Council at which Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. an-

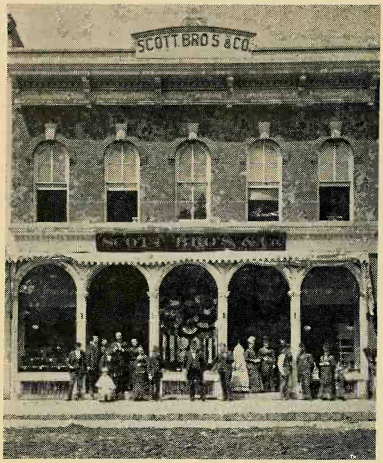


7. "The Brick House," Mendota; William Scott, c.1900.

7a. Home of Thomas Scott, Jr.; on porch with wife, sister Anna and brother Samuel, c.1900.



8. Original Presbyterian Church, Mendota, Ill. Thomas and Martha Scott* and ten children were active members.



9. Ottawa Store, c. 1873.
   L. Samuel, Mary, Anna Scott.
   R. John and Emma Scott.

10. Center of Wrapping Paper, 1880.

11. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company
    Wholesale, Chicago, 1926-1942.

SCOTT, BROS. & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods

AND

CARPETS,

14 & 15

La Salle street,

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

nounced its gift of $70,000 as prizes for plans to improve Chicago's commercial district and for scholarships in the fields of government, education, social service and business administration. In commemorating this Centennial with a special, twenty-page section, *The Chicago Tribune* commented: "A great Chicago mercantile family looks ahead to a new century . . . Hardy founders from a tiny store to a world famous establishment based their hopes of success on hard work, thrift and rugged integrity. Following in their steps, their successors have never counted the cost of achievement nor lost faith in . . . the future of the midwest. This is the pioneers' dream without which there would be no Chicago. We of the *Chicago Tribune* think that this heritage of courage and purpose will serve as an imperishable foundation."

The present year 1956 ends a Century of this Scott family in Illinois, an able, adaptable and closely cooperative group. The members were quietly but clearly Christian in profession and practice. They conducted ethical, progressive, respected and successful businesses. These Seven Scott Brothers in Dry Goods were highly contributive to many aspects of life and served their generation well.

C. The Twelve Children Individually

The early home-life of this 2nd generation (B), their common experiences and characteristics, and their inter-related business careers are narrated rather fully above in Chapter III and Chapter IV A and B.

When no State is mentioned, Illinois is implied.

1. *WILLIAM SCOTT* (B) March 1, 1826—November 17, 1902

Born at Tullyquilly near Rathfriland in Northern Ireland and named for his maternal grandfather, William was the first to share with his farmer-miller father some of the many tasks of that busy and healthy life. Two schools and the church occupied much of his boyhood. As a young man William entered the drapers' (dry goods) business either in nearby Rathfriland or in Newry, about eight miles from his home; tradition says that, to awaken him in the very early morning to ready and open the store, the night watchman passing on the street below would pull a cord hanging down from William's window, attached to his big toe. When he proposed marriage to his Irish sweetheart, a cousin, she declined (fearing the trip to and/or life in America?); fifty years later this nice maiden lady entertained in her ancestral home the daughter and granddaughter of William. He was tall and well-built; at thirty years of age this oldest son doubtless played a sturdy role in quelling the sailors' mutiny in mid-Atlantic. After arrival in the United States in 1856, William spent some months helping to establish the family in Westfield, N. Y., where he united with the Presbyterian Church by letter on October 4, 1856. That church dismissed him by letter on March 29, 1857 to Pittsburgh, Pa.; he may not have gone or remained there, for in 1857 he is in Mendota, Illinois and in 1858 in Polo, opening and managing a Carson & Pirie store.

On March 4, 1861 at Waukegan, Illinois, William Scott married *RUBY JANE WHIPPLE* (July 25, 1835—Dec. 27, 1920) born at Porter Corner, Saratoga Co., N. Y., the daughter of William A. and Luanna Rogers Whipple. In their residence at Polo, they made a home for William's younger brother, Samuel, and possibly later for James also. All four of them moved in 1864 or 1865 to Mendota, where Mr. and Mrs. William Scott took a house not far from the rest of the family; they united with the Presbyterian Church on Jan. 13, 1866 by letter from the Independent Presbyterian Church of Polo. At the time, William and Thomas with three younger brothers operated the Scott Brothers Dry Goods Store in Mendota; later the two conducted it alone as the "W. & T. Store" until 1885 when Thomas and his family moved to Kansas, vacating "The Brick House" (Pl. 7) which William then took over for residence and retired from business. William "was a very quiet man, always had a fine vegetable garden and was always at church." He and his wife were active in community affairs and in the church of which he was a trustee in days when membership was a serious matter. In the 1870s members were called before the Session for non-attendance at church services; a committee of three in each Ward looked after delinquents—those absent from Sunday School, Church, and Prayer Meetings—and saw that at least one religious paper was taken by each family. William Scott and his daughter Mary, were on the Building Committee of the present, fine church edifice, erected in 1897. Mrs. Scott was a loyal and leading member of the strong Woman's Missionary Society and entertained many visiting ministers and missionaries in their hospitable home, a pleasant place which friends delighted to visit as did the numerous nephews and nieces. William and Ruby Whipple Scott passed away in Mendota and are buried in the Scott Lot in Restland Cemetery there. They had *one child, Mary Whipple Scott* who is mentioned in Chapter V.

2. *ESTHER SCOTT* (B) November 2, 1827—April 5, 1909

(See Note under Heading of Chap. IV Section C)

As the oldest daughter in a family of twelve children it is easy to imagine the many home-making and child-care duties that "Essie" assumed, beginning no doubt at an early age. She attended the local school, Miss McAteer's higher school, and the Third Presbyterian Church of Rathfriland which gave her a Letter of Dismissal. Accompanying the family to Westfield, N. Y., Esther united on Oct. 4, 1856 with the Presbyterian Church there. In 1859 she journeyed with her next younger sister, Martha, and her brother Thomas, Jr. to Mendota, Illinois, where these three joined the Presbyterian Church on June 11, 1859. Later Essie went to Amboy and became homemaker for her brother George who was in business there. On May 17, 1864 Esther Scott was married to *EDMUND ROCHE TRAVERS*, M.D., March 7, 1832—April 13, 1899. Edmund Travers was born in Cork, Ireland; he was full of jokes, stories and happy Irish humor. "Uncle Ed" and "Aunt Essie" made their home in Amboy where he was a successful and beloved physician and surgeon, with thirty years of service as

Surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad. Dr. and Mrs. Travers were engaged in many of the local activities, civic, social and religious, their home being a gathering place for various groups. Their first *three children* died in early infancy: *Martha Josephine*, Nov. 7, 1865—Sept. 10, 1866; *Richard Edmund*, June 15, 1867—Sept. 14, 1867; *George Scott*, Aug. 20, 1868—Sept. 12, 1868. Out of the deep spiritual experiences of these heart-rending losses, the mother wrote beautiful letters of condolence and of Christian hope to two of her brothers in similar bereavements. To Robert she wrote: "Your dear, little lamb is safely gathered home. You have two, we have three and George has one,—six little precious ones with their grandfather and grandmother and dear James. They will never know pain or sorrow any more.

'Mid pastures green of the blessed isle
Where never is heat or cold,
Where the light of life is the Shepherd's smile
Are the lambs of the Upper Fold.' "

Edmund and Esther Scott Travers passed away in Amboy, Illinois and are buried in the cemetery there. *Their fourth child, Mary Elizabeth Travers,* is mentioned in Chapter V.

3. *GEORGE SCOTT* (B) May 14, 1829—November 25, 1900

6. *MISS MARTHA SCOTT* (B) November 14, 1834—December 21, 1903

(See note under Heading of Chapter IV Section C)

George Scott and his unmarried sister Martha made their home together during most of their lives. After their experiences and training in the farm-home, in the two schools and the Third Presbyterian Church of Rathfriland of which both were members, George entered (as an apprentice?) a Dry Goods store in nearby Newry. There he worked with his future partners in America, Samuel Carson and John T. Pirie. Upon arrival with the family in New York in 1856, he and his younger brother Robert went west at once to join their friends Carson and Pirie in Amboy, Illinois and remained with them as partners in Dry Goods throughout life. Martha lived with the family in Westfield, N. Y., uniting by letter with the First Presbyterian Church on Oct. 4, 1856; in 1859 she moved with her sister Esther and her brother Thomas, Jr. to Mendota, Illinois, all three uniting by letter with the First Presbyterian Church there that summer. On Sept. 18, 1865 at Hilltown, County Down, Ireland, George Scott married his boyhood love and first cousin, *MARTHA LINDSAY*, born in 1832 (1831?) at Hilltown, the third of ten children of David and Isabella Scott Lindsay of Ballyaughian House, three miles southeast of Tullyquilly; Isabella Scott Lindsay was a full sister of Thomas Scott, Sr.* Friendly contacts between the Scott and Lindsay families (App. B) have continued uninterrupted, by occasional visits and frequent correspondence; Lindsay descendants have sent from four countries very helpful data for this Sketch.

George and Martha Lindsay Scott sailed from Queenstown Sept. 21st on "The City of Edinborough", landed in New York 12 days later. George then was in business in Chicago and the couple made their home there. They had *one child, Thomas,* born Mar. 21, 1868. Mother and baby died that same year in Mendota and are buried there in the Scott plot.

After the passing of George Scott's wife and baby, his sister Martha joined him in Chicago and thereafter they lived together. For some years they resided at 810 West Monroe Street, Chicago, their brother Robert and wife being next door at No. 808. All were active in 3rd Presbyterian Church,—warm friends of Dr. Kittredge. About 1882 these two brothers purchased a fine property, later enlarged to about 25-30 acres, on a high bluff overlooking Lake Michigan seventeen miles north of the center of the city and situated in the Villages of Winnetka and Glencoe. (After their death the community, Lakeside, became Hubbard Woods and the winding road to the railway station was named Scott Avenue.) The large, brick mansion, becoming "Swanscott," was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Swan Scott; George and Martha Scott spent summers there, but otherwise remained in Chicago until their new home "Linden Hall" was constructed about one hundred yards from "Swanscott." At this double estate, nephews and nieces loved the beach-bathing and fishing, the bowling in a discreetly remote alley (before the balls had holes) and tennis on the lawn, the fruit orchards and flower gardens, and the scores of giant Norway spruces, many of which formed deeply-shaded Lover's Lane to the edge of the cliff. And the parties! Once the young folks were told to spare no expense,—and they obeyed; houses, verandas, and lawns, gardens, groves and orchards were a veritable fairyland for delighted guests from near and far . . . The Swanscott-Linden Hall Estate has recently been subdivided for about twenty suburban homes, the only residence there remaining in the family being that of Frederick Hossack Scott. (Pl. 20)

George Scott and his gracious sister "Miss Martha" were devout and generous Christians, attending the Union Congregational Church at Glencoe. The business life of George Scott is narrated earlier. He passed away on November 25, 1900 at Linden Hall and was buried in the Scott plot at Rosehill Cemetery, north of Chicago. Various religious and other publications carried his photograph and extensive encomiums of his high qualities and exemplary life. Lovely and efficient "Aunt Martha" continued in the home until her death on December 21, 1903; interment was in the family lot at Rosehill. She, too, was mourned and missed by many persons whose lives had been blessed through her.

4. *MARY ANN SCOTT* (B) Feb. 15, 1831—Aug. 21, 1914

7. *ANNA SCOTT* (B) Sept. 30, 1836—July 24, 1912

(See note under Heading of Chapter IV Section C)

These two unmarried sisters lived together throughout almost all of their long and happy lives, devoted to each other, to their brothers and sisters, to

their adoring nephews and nieces, and to the community at large. The fourth child and the seventh child in a family of twelve were in the midst of much busy-ness in the Tullyquilly home in Ulster. Arriving in the United States on the *Sam Dunning,* they and their younger sister Sarah remained with their parents in Westfield, N. Y., relieving the semi-invalid mother of homemaking responsibilities, and accompanied them to Mendota in 1862. There they doubtless resided in The Brick House with their parents, with whom on October 18, 1862 they united by letter with the First Presbyterian Church. On occasions of need Mary and Anna ably and gladly assisted in rush periods in their brothers' stores and in times of illness in their homes, spending considerable periods in Amboy and Ottawa. In 1890 they established their permanent home in a pleasant residence next to the home of their brother William on 13th Avenue in Mendota. Mary and Anna Scott were earnest workers in the church, Sunday School and Women's Societies. When the new church was being built in Mendota, Mary conceived the idea of a window to be given by the Marys of the congregation; personally calling on each one, she collected from 68 Marys the funds for the large, beautiful, stained-glass window depicting Mary listening to the Great Teacher in the home at Bethany: "The Mary Window."

A significant incident in the life of Anna Scott deserves repetition here, summarized briefly from an extended account in *The Youths' Companion.* On the way to church in Mendota, Miss Anna came upon some neglected boys playing marbles. "Are you in Sunday School?" she asked. "No, ain't got no clothes" was the reply. "Would you come if you had clothes?" "You bet," one boy said emphatically. Clothing was provided for young Peter Bilhorn, son of a German widow. In Miss Anna's Sunday School class Peter received a picture card and on the back of it he drew a cross and put the word "Jesus" above it. The teacher said: "Boys, when in trouble, look to Jesus for help. When we pray to Him, we can fold our hands this way." Shortly afterwards heavy rains flooded a stream almost up to the bridge; Peter fell in and was swept away; passing under two bridges, he was nearing the third and last bridge when he recalled what his teacher had told him. He clasped his hands, stretched them high up and prayed; two men swung down from the bridge as far as they could, barely grasped his locked hands and drew him up unconscious. When Peter was told by his rescuers that his clasped hands were what saved him and was asked why he had them like that, he lied about it. In his sermons later he said: "My conscience troubled me. One more Peter had denied his Lord." He confessed his lie, told the truth about his praying and started singing in Sunday School and church. After studying music, Peter Bilhorn composed many religious songs, and became a well-known evangelist, holding large revival meetings. He invented, and his brother manufactured, a compact, folding organ which could be carried in one hand and was (is?) used by itinerating missionaries in many places. In his sermons and writings Mr. Bilhorn referred to Miss Anna Scott as "The White Angel."

These sweet, saintly sisters from this quiet home in Mendota peacefully passed to the better world within two years of each other; their mortal remains are interred in the family plot in Restland Cemetery of that city.

5. *THOMAS SCOTT, JUNIOR* (B) Oct. 2, 1832–Nov. 9, 1907

(See note under Heading of Chapter IV Section C)

Born in the family Homestead of Tullyquilly, this third son was named for his father from whom he inherited a love of farming which he took up in later life. Arriving in America in 1856 with the family, he remained with them in Westfield, N. Y. for about three years, going west in 1859 with his sisters Esther and Martha to join his brothers in Mendota, Illinois in the Dry Goods business. Here on Nov. 30, 1864, Thomas Scott, Junior married *JOSEPHINE ANN MERRILL* (July 3- 1840–July 7, 1908) a daughter of Harvey M. Merrill (Jan. 23, 1818-1901) and Mary Connor Merrill (Sept. 25, 1819–Dec. 29, 1855) of Lockport, Illinois. Mr. Merrill was Sheriff of Cook County; he and his wife are buried in Restland Cemetery, Mendota.

After the death of the Scott parents, Thomas Jr. and Josephine Scott occupied "The Brick House" (possibly making a home for some of the younger, unmarried Scotts); Thomas, Jr. and William took over the Mendota Dry Goods business ("The W. & T. Store"), conducting it as a partnership for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott, Jr. were devoted church members, Mrs. Scott being an organizer and First President of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society and President of the Ladies' Aid. In 1885 Thomas and his family moved to a 640 acre farm near Ellinwood in Barton County in western Kansas, retiring in 1899 to a residence on 13th Avenue, Mendota, next to the houses of his brother William and his sisters Mary and Anna. The many nephews and nieces had happy visits in these three pleasant and hospitable homes. Pl. 7, 7a.

Thomas Scott, Jr., died in Mendota on Nov. 9, 1907 of heart trouble and his wife on July 7, 1908 of cancer. Both are interred in the Scott plot in Restland Cemetery there. They had *two children*: *Thomas Harvey Scott* and *Mary Josephine Scott* who are mentioned in Chapter V.

8. *ROBERT SWAN SCOTT* (B) April 16, 1838–Sept. 20, 1904

(See Note under Heading of Chapter IV Section C)

This eighth child thrived under the multiple disciplines of his seven older and four younger brothers and sisters. Sharing buoyantly in the busy and interesting life of home, farm, mill, school, church and community in Ireland

pictured above, Robert then chose to enter Dry Goods merchandizing as had his older brothers William and George and worked in the Hawkins store in Newry with his future partners in America, Samuel Carson and John Pirie. At 18 years of age, he sailed from Liverpool with the family and from New York accompanied George to Amboy, Illinois to join their friends Carson and Pirie. About 1857, Robert entered (opened?) a branch store in Mendota, making his home with several brothers and sisters. He united by letter with the Presbyterian Church there on February 21, 1862. On April 16, 1863 Robert was married to *EMMA HERSHA* (b. 1843) in Mendota. Their *two children; George*, b. Jan. 15, 1864—d. Aug. 10, 1864, and *William*, b. Aug. 27, 1865—d. Oct. 6, 1869, died of whooping cough. The twice bereaved parents were sustained by their Christian faith and hope and the loving sympathy of family and friends; a consoling letter from their sister Esther Scott Travers, who had lost three children in infancy, appears in part under her section above in this chapter. The broken-hearted mother passed away on November 9, 1869, one month after losing her winsome four year old son William. The children and their mother were first interred in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago and were later transferred to the larger Scott family plot in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago.

Three years later, on Nov. 14, 1872 in Hagerstown, Maryland after "a whirlwind courtship" Robert Scott married *SINA SMITH* (b. April 6, 1847—d. Nov. 23, 1916) the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith of Hagerstown. They had no children but were happily busy with their numerous Scott and Smith nephews and nieces who have been virtually cousins throughout life. From 1882 on, Robert and Sina Scott made a beautiful home at "Swanscott" on Lake Michigan, north of Chicago (see above under the George Scott section), generously entertaining family, friends and Christian workers at their estate. "Uncle Robert" was a very genial host, bubbling with good humor, planning parties and games, and playing nice tricks. Thinking that three husky, twelve year old nephews ought to do some work, he asked them to rake the gravel drive; during their labors they uncovered five shiny silver dollars, hidden by the superintendent, and missed several! Having a buoyant and fearless spirit, Robert Swan Scott vitally radiated the personal characteristics and religious principles outlined earlier. At the time of his death the leading Presbyterian weekly in a long editorial said: ". . . Robert S. Scott was that type of Christian who, without reservation, can be commended to young men as worthy of all admiration and imitation . . . He measured large in many dimensions . . . His religion was the center around which his whole intellectual and practical life crystallized. He lived in the highest reaches of his nature . . ." His pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Boyd of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston said: "If laymen were like Robert Scott, we ministers would not be needed." Robert Swan Scott passed away in his sleep September 29, 1904 at "Swanscott." His wife, Sina Smith Scott continued to live there. She died November 23, 1916 at Washington, D. C. Both are interred in the family plot in Rosehill Cemetery, north of Chicago. Robert and Sina Scott had no children. Plate 15 pictures them in 1902 on the lawn at Swanscott.

9. *SAMUEL SWAN SCOTT* (B) Jan. 22, 1840—July 5, 1915

(See Note under Heading of Chapter IV Section C)

As genial and amiable as his brothers and sisters but rather quiet and reserved, Samuel told the writer, his son, much about life in Ireland, the mutiny at sea when he was a tall, vigorous 16 year old, his apprenticeship in Westfield, N. Y., and early years in Illinois. In Westfield from 1856-59, he lived with his family, joined the Presbyterian Church by profession of faith on April 3, 1858, and learned the leather and harness-making trade. In 1859 at Polo, Illinois, Samuel entered the Dry Goods business. In the store in Mendota he fell in love at first sight with a customer,—charming Annie Tressler; her family moved away to Sterling when her brother David became Lutheran pastor there (later Dr. Tressler became the first President of Carthage College, Illinois). On June 6, 1871 in the bride's home in Sterling, Samuel Scott was married to *ANNA MARGARET TRESSLER* (Sept. 6, 1850—Feb. 12, 1922) by her brother, the Rev. David Loy Tressler, assisted by the Rev. D. Smith and the Rev. W. A. Sipe. Anna Tressler was born in Loysville, Pa., thirteenth child of Col. John and Elizabeth Loy Tressler, respectively of German and of French descent. Colonel Tressler founded Loysville Academy; it later became a Soldiers' Orphans' Home and is now The Tressler Lutheran Home for Children. Anna taught in the Orphans' Home after her graduation from Susquehanna Female College at Selingsgrove, Pa. Essays by her at 16 years of age on The Golden Rule, The Cross, The Eloquence of Decay, and Mother, reveal rare apperception and literary skill.

Samuel and Anna Scott made their first home in Ottawa, then spent about two years in Bloomington and returned to Ottawa in 1873. In April 1887 with their three children they moved to Salina, Kansas; here Mr. Scott and his wife's brother, Dr. Luther Tressler, opened The Citizens Bank; successive years of severe drought brought Hard Times; the Bank went into voluntary liquidation in 1891 and paid its depositors in full. The family returned to Ottawa, Illinois where Samuel Scott took over the dry goods business and residence (Pl. 14) of his brother John, who then joined their older brothers in Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago; Samuel retired in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Scott spent 1903-4 in Europe and the Near East and then a year or two in California, being in the San Francisco area in the great earthquake and fire. In 1906 they purchased the former Tressler and Loy farms at Loysville, naming their home "Trescott Farm." Thereafter they usually spent summers there and winters in the South. Engaging in many religious and charitable, cultural and social activities, and entertaining all sorts of persons and groups young and old, Samuel and Anna Scott always led busy lives. He was a Presbyterian elder (ordained in his twenties in Mendota), Sunday School Superintendent and teacher, on Illinois Synod's Committee for Colleges, Commissioner at General Assembly, and in various business, civic and general Associations. The family always had good horses and often drove to scenic spots for picnics, at 8 m.p.h.

As the writer well recalls his mother's activities (occasionally too many) and as they illustrate some features of life in that era, a number of them are detailed here. She initiated and directed "The Illinois State Testimonial to Mrs. President Hayes" for excluding intoxicating beverages from the White House. To promote religious and missionary interest, Mrs. Scott organized The Gospel Extension Library (1000 books in 20 small, book-case trunks), which circulated in rotation among church, Sunday School, College, "Y" and other libraries), and developed "The Christmas Star," hundreds of thousands of which were used by leading denominations to encourage gifts to Foreign Missions at Christmas; missionary barrels from her society were packed with new material only. From Lyceum Bureaus she brought lecturers (like Henry Ward Beecher $500, Wendell Phillips $150, or Russell Conwell with "Acres of Diamonds") who filled the largest Ottawa church (Baptist) as did also a mass meeting for Armenian Relief about 1893 when Mr. Scott presided. Spelling Bees, evenings of music, elocution, and/or pageantry were held; in vogue were painting in oils on china, on leather or on metal, and needle-work of many eye-straining kinds. Mrs. Scott's Saturday Morning Industrial School in the S.S. rooms taught boys and girls useful handicrafts and homemaking. She was an early and ardent promoter of The Home Department of Sunday Schools, writing and speaking widely for it and for Personal Bible Study which was probably her deepest enthusiasm. Resolutions by organizations and editorials in the Press show the high esteem in which the couple were held.

Samuel Swan Scott died in his 76th year at Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., and Mrs. Anna Tressler Scott in her 72nd year at Yonkers, New York. Both are interred in the Scott plot in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago; the services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. James G. K. McClure, President of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. In loving memory of them, their children reconstructed Scott Hall in the Ottawa Presbyterian Church and their daughter Vera provided memorial endowments, for father at Hampton Institute, Va., and for mother at Tressler Lutheran Home for Children, Loysville, Pa. They had *three children, Arthur, Vera* and *George* who are mentioned in the next chapter. (Pl. 12)

10. *JAMES SCOTT* (B) Nov. 19, 1841—Jan. 23, 1868

(See Note under Heading of Chapter IV Section C)

Less than two years younger than Samuel, the two boys were close companions; living with their family in Westfield, N. Y., they learned the leather trade and harness making together, and united by profession of faith with the Presbyterian Church there on April 3, 1858. James took an earnest part in church work, leading the Young Peoples' and mid-week Prayer Meetings before he was twenty years old; his letters reveal that he was a keen Bible student. The last of the seven brothers to go West, James on Nov. 2, 1861 was dismissed by letter by the Westfield Church to the Presbyterian Church in Polo, Illinois

where he joined William and Samuel in the dry goods business; in 1864 or 1865 all three joined Thomas, Jr. and John in Mendota. It was planned that the two youngest brothers, James and John, and their still younger brother-in-law, Jacob E. Houtz should open a store in Ottawa. Before this was accomplished, James died of "black measles" in the Brick House in Mendota; he was interred in the Scott Lot there. The new store was opened in Ottawa later in 1868 as Scott, Houtz and Co. as related elsewhere. James was a fine character, loved and mourned by family and friends. He was unmarried.

11. *JOHN EDWIN SCOTT* (B) Aug. 23, 1843—Feb. 25, 1918

(See Note under Heading of Chapter IV Section C)

As an alert, merry lad, this youngest of seven sons shared in the home, farm, school and church life in Rathfriland and accompanied the family on the momentous, Atlantic voyage (the mutiny must have been very exciting to 12 year old John), and on to Westfield, N. Y. After about two years there, probably in school, he went in 1858 at fifteen years of age to Amboy, Illinois to join his older brothers, George and Robert, who were partners in the Carson and Pirie Dry Goods store there. John made his home with Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pirie; they were members of the Plymouth Brethren fellowship which practices baptism by immersion. In Amboy he united with the Baptist Church of which he was a loyal, active and generous member throughout his life. After a period in the Scott store in Mendota, John (now 24 years old) and a younger brother-in-law Jacob E. Houtz opened a store in Ottawa. On his first Sunday in this city, as his custom was, he went to church and was ushered into a seat next to an attractive young lady; after service he learned from an usher that she was Emma Hossack. Seeing her in his store a few days later, John Scott deftly took over from a salesman the pleasure of waiting upon her and introduced himself. Teaching her in Sunday School and escorting her home from church (quite a distance across the long bridge over the Illinois River), his courtship led to marriage in Ottawa to *HARRIET EMMA HOSSACK* (Feb. 2, 1851—Sept. 5, 1936) on her eighteenth birthday, February 2, 1869. She was the daughter of the Honorable John Hossack and Martha Lens Hossack of Ottawa, where he was an eminent citizen, a grain and lumber dealer and a leader in promoting the Illinois and Michigan Canal, a link in the Lakes-to-Gulf Water-way. For some years the two couples made their home together in the spacious, Southern-type residence, later named The Columns, which Mr. Hossack had constructed on the South Bluff, overlooking the junction of the Illinois and Fox Rivers far below. (Pl. 14)

John Hossack was a vigorous leader of good causes; one striking incident in his fearless life deserves special record here. He operated in his home a station on the "Underground Railroad" where Negroes fleeing from slavery found temporary refuge and care, as many as fourteen being hidden there at one time. During the trial in Ottawa of one escapee, Jim Grey, John Hossack

and several others abducted him and sped him away by horse and buggy. The "conspirators" were indicted and tried in Chicago: Mr. Hossack and Dr. Stout were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine and to serve ten days in prison. During the ten days, John Hossack, guarded by the jailor's wife, was taken driving by the Mayor of Chicago and other leading citizens and banqueted by the local people who paid the costs of the cases. This affair largely led to John Hossack's nomination for Governor of Illinois on the Abolition Ticket. Among the small effigies of well-known Illinois women, costumed in their period gowns, in the State Historical Library in Springfield the writer recently saw Mrs. John Hossack in lovely black silk and lace.

John Scott knew from personal experiences the many values of learning-by-doing, and, as his three sons became old enough, he had them work in the store Saturdays and other free times when business was active, giving them increasing responsibility and trust. (Pl. 13) Believing, too, in sports and fun, he encouraged many kinds of games and contests, the participants always reciprocating his interest in them. Any picture of John Scott's life needs in it the fine personality of his very able wife, a highly cooperative comrade in his work and a constructive leader in many interests of her own. Generous with gifts and personal service, they together aided their local Baptist Church (he was deacon, trustee, chairman of the Building Committee and Sunday School Superintendent) and promoted the wider mission of Christianity throughout America and in foreign lands. Even their horse knew where they went on Sundays; of itself it would pass the Scott store (the week-day stop), go on along LaSalle Street, turn a corner, go down a block and stop at the church entrance!

On a trip to Europe in 1891, Mr. and Mrs. Scott included visits to his birthplace and relatives in Northern Ireland and to leading mercantile centers. Upon return John Scott entered the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago, his brother Samuel taking over his Ottawa store and South Bluff residence. The family resided in suburban Evanston and entered actively into the religious, social and civic life of that progressive community. Benign and beloved "Grandma Hossack" made her home with them. Mr. and Mrs. Scott's unusual capacity for formative leadership was summoned to many important projects, e.g. the organizing of the National Association of Merchants & Travellers, and the Presidency of the Baptist Women's Mission Board of the Northwest. Their home in Evanston was a busy center of joyous entertainment as well as of serious gatherings.

After 49 years in business and with his three sons fully qualified to carry on, John Scott retired in 1907 to Pasadena, California. Here he and his wife continued their deep interest in the church and Christian service. Always an enthusiastic grower of flowers, "Aunt Emma" revelled in the abundance of color and fragrance of their beautiful garden. They happily and frequently welcomed their devoted sons from Chicago. Here on Feb. 25, 1918 John Edwin Scott passed peacefully away, the last survivor of his generation of 12 remarkably fine brothers and sisters. Harriet Emma Hossack Scott died in her

eighty-sixth year on Sept. 5, 1936 in Pasadena. The bodies of both lie in the Scott Plot in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago. Their *three children, John William, Robert Lindsay* and *Frederick Hossack* are mentioned in Chapter V.

12. *SARAH SCOTT* (B) June 18, 1845—Feb. 24, 1873

(See Note under Heading of Chapter IV Section C)

The youngest of the twelve born at Tullyquilly, Sarah was always the beloved, little sister. Arriving with the family on the *Sam Dunning,* Sarah remained with her parents in Westfield, N. Y., uniting on June 12, 1860 by profession of faith with the Presbyterian Church there, and doubtless attending school. She went west with them, joining the Mendota Presbyterian Church with her father, mother and sisters Mary and Anna on Oct. 18, 1862. On April 4, 1867 in Mendota, Sarah married *JACOB E. HOUTZ,* Nov. 29, 1844—Jan. 2, 1917, the youngest child of William M. Houtz, M.D. and Mary Shantz Houtz of Millerstown, Pa. After the death there of Dr. William Houtz, his widow and children went West, settling in or near Mendota, Illinois. Here Jacob attended the Lutheran College and then worked in Scott Brothers store. In 1868 he and the youngest Scott brother, John, opened their own store as Scott, Houtz & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Houtz united by letter with the Ottawa Presbyterian Church in August, 1870. The pastor called their residence "A Home for Happiness." The family lived in Ottawa, until the deaths there on successive days in February 1873 of Mrs. Houtz of measles and their seven months' old baby *Harry Ellsworth* of lung congestion. They were buried in a single grave in Ottawa Cemetery; the remains were later removed to the Scott plot in Restland, Mendota. Three year old Frederick Houtz and infant Arthur Scott (son of Samuel) were desperately ill during that epidemic. Mr. Houtz then took over the store in Bloomington. The surviving son of Jacob and Sarah Houtz *Frederick W. Houtz,* is mentioned in Chapter V.

About 1875 Jacob E. Houtz married a young widow, *MRS. URA KELLY BROWN.* The second Mrs. Houtz was a devoted and beloved step-mother of Frederick all of her life. Her parents were Colonel Joseph J. and Hannah Simpson Kelly of Clinton; Colonel Kelly was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln and visited him frequently in his Springfield home. Mrs. Kelly was a distant cousin of General Ulysses Grant and also of Jefferson Davis! About 1881 Mr. Houtz sold his successful Bloomington business to Cole Brothers and Lacy and moved to Lincoln, Nebraska; he organized and was president of the Lincoln Loan and Trust Co., the Lincoln Stock Yards Co., the Bankers' Life Insurance Co. and other enterprises. Profitably disposing of these interests, Mr. Houtz bought several tracts of land adjoining the fast-growing city and developed them into attractive additions to Lincoln. President McKinley appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska and the Dakotas. From March 1903 to June 1908 Mr. Houtz was with the Union Pacific, holding the dual position of Assistant Land Commissioner of the Railroad and Assistant General Manager of the Land Company. Mrs. Houtz brother, "Judge" William R.

Kelly, was General Solicitor for the Union Pacific. Retiring from business, Mr. Houtz built a suburban home in Lincoln and lived with his daughter Laura Houtz Rankin and her family. He passed away on January 2, 1917 and is interred in Wyuka Cemetery, Lincoln, Nebraska. Mrs. Ura Kelly Houtz died at fifty-one years of age in Lincoln; the funeral service in the residence was conducted by the Presbyterian pastor; interment was in Los Angeles, California where the Kelly family then lived. She and Jacob Houtz had one child, Laura Belle Houtz, born in 1876 in Bloomington,Illinois. She married Mr. Rankin; with their three children they moved to Long Beach, California, where they and their son died; two daughters, Mrs. Ura Houtz Rankin Seares and family, and Dorothy Houtz Rankin now reside in Long Beach.

* * *

P.S. Although church connection and activity are frequently indicated in this Chapter, the account does not adequately portray the religious devotion and contributive service of these unusually dedicated Christians. In the daily, family prayers of the various homes, the Book of Psalms, sometimes in large type and separate binding, was often used. In a favorite Psalm of theirs, the 84th, is a promise that was amply fulfilled in their abundant lives: "The Lord will give grace and glory. No good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly."

With vision and courage a century ago Thomas and Martha Swan Scott* of Northern Ireland brought their twelve children westward across the Atlantic. Gradually all of them continued on to Illinois; later some pushed farther west; many descendants now reside on the Pacific Coast. Grandchildren and great grands have circled the globe on useful missions in both directions and great-great-grands have done it by air. May creative pioneering toward worthy objectives never cease! As Joachin Miller envisaged Columbus:

A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew; a star-lit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world. He gave that world
It's grandest lesson: "On and On."

V. GRANDCHILDREN (C) AND LATER DESCENDANTS (D, E, F) OF THOMAS AND MARTHA SWAN SCOTT* (A)

Notation: A is the Thomas and Martha Scott* generation; B is their 12 children; C is their grandchildren, the third generation, etc. Hence: B 5-2 indicates the 2nd child of their 5th child; and B 11-3-4 indicates the 4th child of the 3rd child of their 11th child. Illinois is implied were no State is mentioned.

This Chapter V reports the descendants of Thomas and Martha Scotts'* six married children (B),—William, Esther, Thomas, Samuel, John and Sarah—whose children (C) became adults. Some of the accounts are unusually inadequate because the writer regrettably lacks sufficient information.

William Scott (B 1) Descendants (C,D,E,F)

B 1-1 *MARY WHIPPLE SCOTT (BAILEY)* (C) May 14, 1865- . This oldest and only Titian-haired member of the 3rd generation was born in the home of her Whipple grandparents in Waukegan. She lived with her parents in Mendota, Pl. 7, where she attended Blackstone School and had a very active interest in the Presbyterian Church, becoming at 17 years of age a Sunday School teacher; throughout her life Mary taught in various departments of the Church School: "Mostly boys; I liked to have a class of boys." She took an energetic part in Christian Endeavor and in other religious activities, and greatly enjoyed *The Youths' Companion*. On Nov. 17, 1887 at Swanscott, Lakeside (now Hubbard Woods) Mary was married to *JOHN BARBOUR BAILEY* (Aug. 6, 1862–Sept. 6, 1889), born at Benzonia, Michigan, the son of John and Emma Seymour Bailey. John was named for his uncle, a Congregational minister whose son Amzi Barbour invented asphalt paving. John Bailey was educated in the Public Schools and as a young man moved to Chicago, taking a position in the First National Bank; he was a member of a Presbyterian Church, active in the Young Peoples' Society and the Mission School. After marriage, John and Mary Scott Bailey took up residence in Oak Park, Ill., a Chicago suburb. Less than a year after the birth of their child, Sina Scott, John Bailey died of diphtheria and was buried in Restland Cemetery in Mendota. Reference below is made first to Sina Scott Bailey and her family, and then to Mrs. Mary Scott Bailey's second husband and their family.

B 1-1-1 SINA SCOTT BAILEY (VAN ETTEN) (D) was born Sept. 25, 1888 in Oak Park. She was named for her great aunt Sina Scott (Mrs. Robert) whom she frequently visited at Swanscott, Lakeside. Moving with her widowed mother to Mendota, Sina graduated from High School there, then studied one year at Rockford College, Illinois and at the University of Chicago. In 1900 she accompanied her mother on a trip to Europe, visiting relatives in Ireland, and moved with her family from Mendota to Glendale, Calif. There on August 31, 1911 Sina married CLAIRE VAN ETTEN the son of Wilmot and Jessie Trumbo Van Etten, born May 13, 1889 at Dayton, Ill. Of Claire's ancestors, Jacob Jansen Van Etten from Holland was married in Kingston, N. Y. in 1656, John Green (a chiurgeon) landed in Boston in 1635, and a great, great grandfather Trumbo in 1752 bought a large farm in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. After finishing High School, Claire studied two years at

the University of Illinois and then earned an LL.B. degree at the University of California in Los Angeles. Until his death on April 6, 1956 Claire had been a lawyer with offices in Los Angeles. He and Sina resided in Pasadena, next door to her parents. In addition to their many home and business duties, the Van Ettens always shared in church and community interests. Fishing and hunting were also in the picture. In 1955 Claire suffered a very bad accident at his home which seriously injured his spine and pelvis from which he was making a brave, slow and, it was hoped, good recovery. Claire is buried in Pasadena, Calif. He and Sina Bailey Van Etten have *five children*: (Pl. 17)

B 1-1-1-1 *Esther Frances Van Etten* (Pickett) (E), born June 13, 1912 at Glendale, Calif. Pl. 17. After High School she attended Pomona College at Claremont, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and received her B.A. Cum Laude and many other honors. On June 24, 1933 at Pasadena, she was married to *George Henry Pickett* born on April 17, 1911 at Whittier, Calif. He was an Honors' graduate with B.S. and M.S. degrees from California Institute of Technology and is engaged in Business Administration. The Picketts have numerous school, church, and general activities in Pasadena where they reside, including Frances' presidency of the P.T.A. of the Junior High School, of the P.T.A. of Senior High School, and of the Mothers' Council of the Presbyterian Church. George and Frances Pickett have *four children*: 1) *Roderick Scott Pickett* (F) born Feb. 16, 1935 at Pasadena, graduated June 10, 1956 at Pomona College, Calif., and will teach at Stanford University. 2) *Nancy Ann Pickett*, born March 22, 1939 at Pasadena is a graduate of Pasadena Junior College; 3) *Sharon Frances Pickett* born April 5, 1941 at Pasadena; 4) *Georgia Lynn Pickett*, born Feb. 22, 1946 at Glendale, Calif.

B 1-1-1-2 *William Trumbo Van Etten* (E) was born on June 20, 1913 at Glendale, Calif. After High School he joined the U. S. Air Force and was stationed at various fields in Texas and at Gulfport, Miss.; he became Sergeant and an instructor in gunnery on B 29s. At Long Beach, Calif. William married *Lorene Hanson*, born at Ellensburg, Wash., daughter of Fred and Laura McNeil Hanson. She received an A.B. degree at the University of Washington. They make their home at Ellensburg, where in 1956 he is in the Chrysler Agency and a rancher. William and Lorene Van Etten have *four children*: 1) *David Trumbo Van Etten* (F) born March 24, 1934 at Pasadena; in 1956 is in Santa Clara College, Calif. 2) *Katherine Van Etten* (F), born Oct. 5, 1935 at Pasadena; 3) *Laura Gail Van Etten* (F) born June 12, 1948 at Seattle, Washington, is in elementary school; 4) *Barbara Lynn Van Etten* (F), born Feb. 27, 1950 at Seattle, Washington, is in elementary school. The two older children are by a former marriage of William Van Etten on June 24, 1933.

B 1-1-1-3 *Peter Green Van Etten* (E) was born on Mar. 17, 1916 at Glendale, Calif. After receiving a B.A. degree from Occidental College, Pasadena, he took a four year course at Los Angeles Osteopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons, followed by an Internship. He is a busy practitioner at Riverside, Calif. On July 29, 1939 at Pasadena, Peter married *Charlotte Bakkela*, born May 29, 1916 at Redwing, Minnesota, the daughter of Weimar L. and Louisa M. Bakkela. Peter and Charlotte Van Etten have *three children*: 1) *Vivian Lynn Van Etten* (F) born March 9, 1943 at Los Angeles; 2) *Mary Claire Van Etten* (F), born June 15, 1945 at Glendale, Calif.; 3) *Peter Bakkela Van Etten* (F), born Dec. 16, 1947 at Riverside, Calif.

B 1-1-1-4 *John Bailey Van Etten* (E) was born Feb. 1, 1918 at Glendale. After A.B. graduation by Occidental College, Pasadena, he studied law at the University of Southern California, receiving an LL.B. degree. John served as a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy Air Supply, stationed at Ford Island, Hawaii. Then he was with the F.B.I. in Oak Ridge, Tennessee for three years and in Washington, D. C. for four years. He is in 1956 Lawyer and Security Agent with the Ames Laboratory, residing in Palo Alto, Calif. On August 17, 1940 at Pasadena, Calif. John married *Shirley Katherine Smith*, born Feb. 13, 1919 at Whittier, Calif. Shirley was graduated A.B. in 1940 by Whittier College, Calif. with Teaching Credentials. Mrs. Shirley Smith Van Etten passed away on May 27, 1955. The *two children* of this couple are: 1) *Carol Ann Van Etten* (F), born Nov. 7, 1948 at Washington, D. C. 2) *Michael Robert Van Etten* (F), born May 12, 1951 at Washington, D. C.

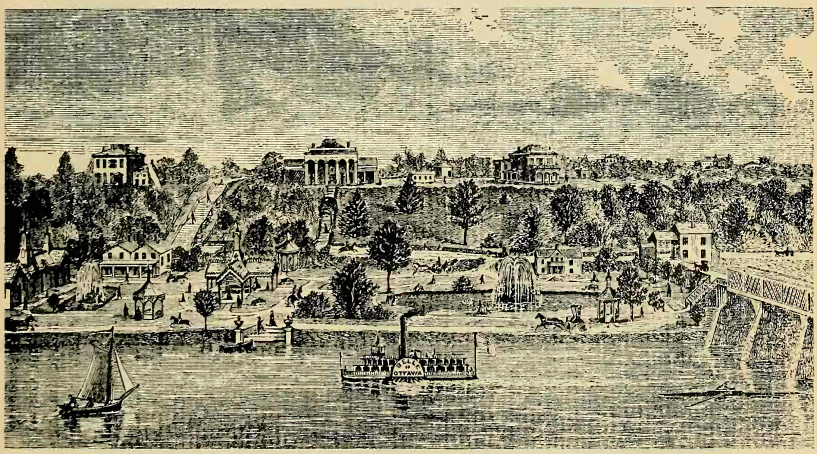
B 1-1-1-5 *David Van Etten* (E) was born Sept. 9, 1924 at Pasadena. Joining the U. S. Army at an early age, he had hard and dangerous service at the front in Europe, being in the Battle of the Bulge, driving an ammunition truck into Germany and crossing the Rhine River. David is in business in Los Angeles. He is not married.

B 1-1 *MARY WHIPPLE SCOTT (BLACK)* (C) May 14, 1865 - . The narrative of Mary's early years, of her first husband and of their descendants is given in the preceding Section. Becoming a widow in 1889, she returned with an infant daughter, Sina Bailey, to Mendota, and lived with her parents. Pl. 7. She organized the Christian Endeavor Society, the Westminster Guild, and Easter Sunrise Services, and led in missionary enterprises of her church and Presbytery. In 1900 she visited her ancestral home and relatives in Ireland. On Dec. 3, 1901 at Buffalo, N.Y. Mary married *DAVID BLACK*, born Nov. 18, 1871 at Lanark, Scotland, the son of William Black (b. Sept. 13, 1825 at Henchy, Scotland, d. Nov. 18, 1910 at Mendota), and of Mary Kirk Napier (b. in 1848 at Carluke Parish, Scotland, d. Feb. 21, 1891 at Chicago). William Black ran a planing mill in Lanark, where David attended school. In October, 1881 David Black accompanied his family to Chicago, where he led in founding a Mission Sunday School which quickly became an active church. He worked for $5. for a 60 hour week, later $6., and attended night school. About 1897 David joined his brother in a machine factory which was moved to Mendota in 1900. There he met Mrs. Mary Scott Bailey (C); they were married and made their home in Mendota. David was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, Superintendent of its Sunday School and President of Christian Endeavor and of the Y.M.C.A.

The family moved to Glendale, Calif. in 1910. David Black was an executive of the Los Angeles Board of Education. With strong faith and hard work, he and his wife rescued a tiny, disintegrating church in Glendale which has now grown to more than 3,000 members and organized the Grand View Church and the Y.M.C.A. David served on many committees and Boards of Presbytery and Synod and in five General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. After moving to Pasadena he was Lay Administrator of the large church there; for 30 years he has been a manager of the Monte Vista Homes for Retired Missionaries. In 1926 he and Mary with their daughter Esther visited ancestral homes in Scotland and Ireland. David helped to start open-air, religious services in the Yosemite and other National Parks, and was active in Rotary. Mary also

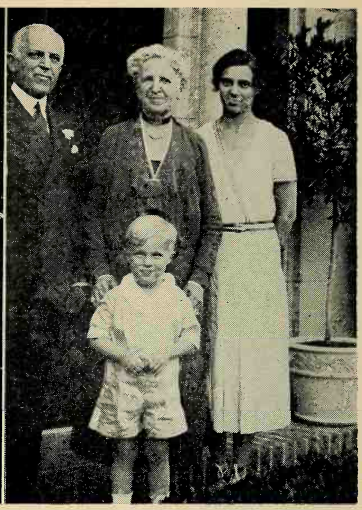
12. Samuel Swan Scott Family, 1883

13. John Edwin Scott Family, c. 1889.



14. Illinois River at Ottawa. Fox River enters at left. Center House on Bluff was home of John Hossack; of John Scott; of Samuel Scott. On river front: Sanicula Mineral Springs and Sanatorium.

15. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Swan Scott at Swanscott, 1902.



16. Four generations—Mrs. John E. Scott, Frederick H. Scott, Mrs. Langdon Hubbard, Langdon, Jr., c.1930.

17. Claire and Sina Van Etten; children (L-R.) William, David, Frances, John, Peter. c.1950.

aided in altruistic enterprises; for many years she was an officer of the Presbyterial Society, and in charge of the work of about 100 women in Pasadena Church sewing and sending supplies to Mission Hospitals: "No bazaars, and 64,000 articles shipped in one year!" David writes: "Our lives were God's leading. He answered our prayers and arranged every move." Accounts of the *two children* of David and Mary Scott Bailey Black, namely Esther Lilian Black (D) and David Scott Black (D), follow.

B 1-1-2 ESTHER LILIAN BLACK (HOWSE) (D) was born April 12, 1903 (Easter Sunday) at Mendota, Ill. Pl. 7. Accompanying her parents in 1910 to Glendale, Calif., she attended schools there. At Occidental College, Pasadena, she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and graduated B.A. in 1926. At Columbia University she was awarded an M.A. in 1932. On Sept. 17, 1932 at Pasadena, Calif., Esther married ERNEST MARSHALL FRASER HOWSE, born Sept. 29, 1902 at Twillingate, Newfoundland. His parents were the Reverend Charles Howse (1870-1949) and Elfrida Palmer Howse (1875-1951) who were married in 1899. Ernest has earned many academic degrees, both in course and honorary; among them are a B.A. in 1928 from Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia, a B.D. in 1931 from Pinehill Divinity College, an S.T.M. in 1932 from Union Theological Seminary in New York City, a Ph.D. from New College, Edinburgh, Scotland, and a D.D. from United College, Winnipeg, Canada. During post-graduate study Ernest and Esther made their first home in Edinburgh. Ernest has had formative pastorates in large parishes in Beverly Hills, California (a moving-picture community), in Winnipeg, Canada, and now at the Toronto Bloor Street United Church where he leads in rebuilding in 1956 a great structure recently destroyed by fire. He and his wife are engaged in Christian movements on the local, national and ecumenic levels. They attended the first Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1948 at Amsterdam, Holland. Ernest is co-chairman of the Moslem-Christian Fellowship which takes him abroad frequently. He has written many articles, brochures and books, among the last are "Saints and Politics," "Spiritual Values in Shakespeare" and "Lively Oracles." The family resides in Toronto and have a summer camp at Keewatin, Canada. Ernest and Esther Black Howse have *three children*:

B 1-1-2-1 *Margery Joan Howse* (E) born May 17, 1935 at Pasadena, Calif. She is in 1956 a student in the Honor's Course in Modern Languages at the University of Toronto, Canada.

B 1-1-2-2 *David Charles Napier Howse* (E) born Nov. 28, 1936 at Winnipeg, Canada. David is studying under the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, Canada; he spent the summer of 1955 travelling in Europe.

B 1-1-2-3 *George Arthur Howse* (E) born April 23, 1940 at Winnipeg, Canada. He is in the Schools of the University of Toronto, Canada.

B 1-1-3 DAVID SCOTT BLACK (D) was born on June 8, 1905 at Mendota, Ill. He was a fine lad, bearing the family names and high hopes of his parents, sisters and friends. While residing in Glendale, Calif. David Scott Black was critically injured in a collapsing grand-stand at Long Beach, Calif., and passed away on May 24, 1913.

Esther Scott Travers (B 2) Descendants (C,D)

B 2-1, 2 & 3. Three children died in infancy. See Chapter IV.

B 2-4 *MARY ELIZABETH TRAVERS (SMITH)* (C) Aug. 10, 1875—Nov. 8, 1955. Mary was born at Amboy, Ill., the fourth child of Dr. and Mrs. Edmund R. Travers. She attended the local schools and Rockford Female Seminary, now College, at Rockford. Mary was a very vital and happy young lady, popular with her cousins and her wide circle of friends. On October 7, 1902 at Amboy, Illinois, Mary Elizabeth Travers married *NEWTON JEROME SMITH, Jr.*, D.D.S. Dr. Smith was born on Jan. 3, 1871 at Toulon, Ill., the son of Newton Jerome and Lucy P. Dewey Smith, formerly of Hanover, New Hampshire. Dr. Smith received his degrees from the Graduate School of Dentistry of the University of Michigan. He and his wife made their home first in Amboy and later in Rockford in which cities he had a large, dental practice. Dr. and Mrs. Smith had numerous community interests; Mary was notable for her energetic espousal of Christian Missions in America and abroad, of which she was a well-informed student. Dr. Smith passed away on April 24, 1948. After that Mary made her home with their two children in Rockford until her death there of cerebral hemorrhage on Nov. 8, 1955; the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. John Gordon and the Rev. Joseph Cleveland. Both Newton and Mary Travers Smith are interred in Prairie Repose, Amboy, Illinois. Their *two children* are:

B 2-4-1 EDMUND TRAVERS SMITH (D), born on June 11, 1904 at Amboy. After graduation from High School, Travers studied for two years at Beloit College in Wisconsin. He worked for some time in the wholesale house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago. Travers in 1956 makes his home with his sister in Rockford where he is connected with the Barber-Coleman Manufacturing Co. He is fond of all sports, with a special leaning toward golf. Travers is unmarried.

B 2-4-2 MARION DEWEY SMITH (D), born on Oct. 18, 1906 at Amboy. From High School Marion entered Rockford College where she studied for two years. She does volunteer service as receptionist and telephone operator at the Rockford Y.M.C.A. and various kinds of voluntary work at the local hospital. Marion is not married; she made a happy home for her partially invalided mother who passed away in 1956; Marion continues as home-maker for her brother Travers Smith.

Thomas Scott, Jr. (B 5) Descendants (C,D,E,F)

B 5-1 *THOMAS HARVEY SCOTT* (C) Sept. 16, 1866—May 7, 1941. Harvey, as he was called after his maternal grandfather, was born in Mendota, and was one of the first children baptized in the original Presbyterian Church there. He was a lusty lad and grew into a tall and physically powerful man. Harvey attended the local schools and assisted in his father's dry-goods store. At nineteen years of age he went with his family to Barton County in Kansas and helped in the operation of his father's large farm near Ellinwood. Cousins back in tame Illinois envied Harvey in his wide-open spaces of the western plains. Later Harvey lived in Denver, Colorado and in Los Angeles, and Palo Alto, Calif. where he operated shops for women's apparel and notions. He re-

turned to Mendota in 1940, remaining there until his death of heart failure in 1941. He is buried in the Scott plot of Restland Cemetery, Mendota. Harvey Scott was married twice. His first wife was *NEVA WEST* of Ellingwood, Kansas, who died of cancer in a Chicago hospital February, 1905. His second wife was a widow, *MRS. JULIA ESTHER PAXSON INGERSOLL*, born Dec. 24, 1875 at Lockport, Illinois, the daughter of Charles Luther and Laura Culver Paxson; Mr. Paxson was a Civil War veteran and a representative of the International Harvester Co. of Chicago, Mrs. Julia Scott survived her husband. She died of cancer June 19, 1954 and is buried in Restland Cemetery, Mendota. Harvey Scott had no children.

B 5-2 *MARY JOSEPHINE SCOTT (TOWER)* (C) Oct. 9, 1872—Feb. 17, 1956. Josie, as she was affectionately known, was born in Mendota where her father was a dry-goods merchant. Here she attended the grade school. From 1885-1899 Josephine was with the family on their farm near Ellinwood, Kansas; after that she made her home again in Mendota where she resided the rest of her life. There on April 16, 1902 she married *DANIEL CHARLES TOWER*, (Dec. 29, 1868—Mar. 24, 1939) the son of Justus David Tower (Jan. 18, 1830—Mar. 13, 1903) and Mary Cairns Tower (Jan. 5, 1826—Sept. 6, 1897) of Mendota; Justus D. Tower was an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements. Daniel C. Tower was a graduate of Chicago Business College and entered his father's manufacturing plant, of which he later became the president. The young couple lived with Mrs. Tower's ailing parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott, Jr. in the latter's 13th Avenue residence, where the Tower family continued to dwell after the parents' deaths. Pl. 7a. Mrs. Tower passed away in that home in 1956 after being in failing health for some months. Mr. and Mrs. Tower took a prominent part in church, civic, fraternal and social activities, Daniel being a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church, president of the High School Board of Education, a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Shrine and Consistory, U.C.T. and B.P.O.E., and Josephine, president of the Women's Association, and active in the Women's Club, the Eastern Star and other organizations. Daniel and Josephine Scott Tower are buried in Restland Cemetery, Mendota. They have *one child*, named for her mother:

B 5-2-1 MARY JOSEPHINE TOWER (COSS) (D) was born in Mendota on Oct. 14, 1903. She attended the local schools and the Chicago Teachers' College. A fortnight after graduation from the latter, Josephine was married on June 24, 1925 in Mendota to NICHOLAS WILLIAM COSS, born Sept. 21, 1898 at Mendota, the son of William and Agnes Horn Coss, residing there. Nicholas Coss was graduated from the Business College of Aurora, Ill., and was a shoe merchant in Mendota. Josephine has shared energetically in many enterprises, as Sunday School teacher, secretary-treasurer of the Presbyterian Church, president of the King's Daughters, of the Ladies' Aid, and of the Missionary Society. For about fifteen years, she was Honorary teacher of Religious Education in the grade schools of Mendota, holding two classes a week which were optional but which counted at that time for credit in the curriculum. For the last ten years Josephine has been bookkeeper for the H. D. Hume Co., manufacturers of agricultural harvesting equipment. Mr. and Mrs. Coss were divorced on June 25, 1937. Thereafter Josephine Coss and her daughter made their home with Mrs. Tower in the old family residence in Mendota until Mrs. Tower's death in 1956. Pl. 7a. William and Josephine Tower Coss have *one child*:

B 5-2-1-1 *Barbara Joan Coss (Arnold)* (E) was born October 15, 1926 in Mendota. After graduation from Lake Forest College at Lake Forest, Ill. in 1948 Barbara taught school in Ripon, Wisconsin, where she met her future husband. On Sept. 24, 1949 at her home in Mendota, she was married to *John Jerome Arnold*, D.D.S., born April 26, 1915, at Wittenberg, Wis., the son of William L. Arnold, a retired lumber manufacturer and bank president, and Ella Gates Arnold, who were married June 5, 1902 and were residents of Wittenberg. Dr. John J. Arnold was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in Madison and at Marquette University in Milwaukee. He is in 1956 a practicing dentist in Ripon, Wis. where he and his family reside. John and Barbara Coss Arnold have *one child, Geoffrey Lynn Arnold* (F) born April 29, 1954 at Ripon, Wisconsin - a very photogenic lad.

Samuel Swan Scott (B 9) Descendants (C,D,E)

B 9-1 *ARTHUR TRESSLER SCOTT* (C) May 13, 1872—March 1, 1938. Born in Ottawa. About 1883 he had a lawn tennis court (the first in the city) and later operated in his home a small printing press, publishing a little four-page weekly: "The Telephone." From 1887-1891 his family lived in Salina, Kansas where he attended a college preparatory class called "Rugby"; he then spent a year at Gettysburg College, Pa. Desiring to support himself, he took a Business College course in Chicago and entered his father's Dry Goods store in Ottawa. Arthur was a very friendly and sympathetic person; he was quietly religious and gladly worked in churches and charities. With a fine baritone voice, he sang in choirs, glee clubs, concerts, recitals and religious gatherings. About 1898 Arthur chose singing as his life profession and entered the Chicago Conservatory of Music, being graduated with first honors and the Gold Medal for Voice. After several years of musical study including acquisition of languages in Germany, France and Italy, he opened a studio in Carnegie Hall, New York City. From 1911-13, Tressler Scott (his professional name) was Director of Music at Hampton Institute, Virginia, ably assisted by his wife, a talented pianist and violinist. On October 1, 1902, Arthur T. Scott was married to his cousin, *EMMA LOYETTA TRESSLER MINICK* (Aug. 11, 1873—Mar. 1, 1938) by their uncle, the Rev. Dr. James W. Richard. She was the daughter of William and Sarah Tressler Minick of Newport, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Minick was a banker. Over-taxing his voice, in leading the singing in a large outdoor, religious conference in 1913 at Montrose, Pennsylvania, Arthur thereafter confined his work largely to private instruction while residing in Harrison, New Rochelle, and New York, N. Y., and in Madison, Conn., their summer residence. Spending their later winters in Florida, they both were accidentally killed when a train struck their automobile at a blind crossing near Tampa, Fla. Their funeral service was held in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Newport, Pennsylvania where Emma had been a member and which has a stained-glass window in memory of their grandmother Elizabeth Loy Tressler —"Grandmother Tressler." Their graves are in the Newport Cemetery, on the brow of a high hill over-looking the lovely Juniata Valley. Arthur and Emma Minick Scott have *one child*: (Pl. 26)

B 9-1-1 PETER LINDSAY SCOTT (D) Mar. 16, 1915 - Peter was born in New York City, attended Horace Mann School there, and spent several years at Ecole du Chateau de Bures near Paris, France. He and his

father visited former family homesteads in Ireland, and at Tullyquilly were presented with some ancestral china. He was graduated from Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., in 1934 (Pl. 26) and from Harvard University, A.B., with the class of 1938. After business experience in New York City, Peter qualified with his own plane for a pilot's license but his impaired vision kept him out of the Air Force. In the summer of 1941 he enlisted in the U. S. Army and was assigned to the Finance Department and later to a mobile Machine Records Unit. While in New Guinea, he transferred to Hospital Administration in the Medical Corps, went to Australia for Officers Training, served in the Philippines as 2nd Lieutenant, and arrived in Japan in 1945 as the war ended. Making Hospital Administration his career, Peter studied at the School of Public Health of Columbia University, receiving its M.S.H.A. degree in 1947. After service in two hospitals in New Jersey, he has been assistant Administrator of Lawrence Memorial Associated Hospitals in New London, Connecticut. Peter's non-professional activities included officerships on three organizations in the First Baptist Church, in the United Church Committee, and in the Lions Club of New London. In June, 1956 Peter became administrator of the North Shore Babies' Hospital, Salem, Mass., the family moving to nearby Wenham.

On June 17, 1947 in the Baptist Church at Amesbury, Mass., Peter Scott was married by the bride's pastor to THELMA ADELAIDE COLE, born March 18, 1917, a daughter of Stanley Wilson and Laura Edna Shattler Cole of Amesbury. Thelma was educated in the Public Schools and in the Schools of Nursing at Peter Brent Brigham Hospital and in Simmons College, Boston, and Teachers' College, Columbia University. She was a Captain in the Nurses' Corps of the U. S. Army in World War II and served four years with the Harvard University Medical Unit which was the first to land on the Continent of Europe. Chosen to represent that Unit (the Fifth General Hospital), Thelma was presented to the British Royal Family (King, Queen and two Princesses) on Nov. 24, 1943 at Buckingham Palace. Outside of her home, she has had several important responsibilities in the First Baptist Church, a Brownie Scout Troop Leader, and is active in P.T.A. and the Womens' Auxiliary of Hospitals. Peter and Thelma Cole Scott have had *three children*:

B 9-1-1-1 *Vera Lindsay Scott* (E), born Oct. 22, 1948 in New York City. Has been attending school.

B 9-1-1-2 *Nancy Loy Scott* (E), born Nov. 3, 1950 in Neptune, N. J.

B 9-1-1-3 *Jean Tressler Scott* (E), born and died August 4, 1953 at Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Neptune, N. J. Buried in the Scott lot at Newport, Pa. cemetery.

B 9-2 *VERA CHARLOTTE SCOTT (CUSHMAN)* (C), Sept. 19, 1876—Feb. 1, 1946. Born in Ottawa, Vera spent her girlhood there and in Salina, Kansas, with special training in music, elocution and home-making. From 1890-94 she attended Ferry Hall at Lake Forest, with a year in Mrs. Adams' Classes in Chicago. She received her B.A. in 1898 at Smith College, where she had an excellent scholastic record; "social prestige and organizational leadership were hers, but she put the cause of Christ foremost and exerted a powerful influence on the life of the campus." On October 15, 1901, in the First Presbyterian Church of Ottawa, Vera Scott was married by President James G. K. McClure of Lake Forest College to *JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN* (May 15, 1871—April, 1952), a son of E. Holbrook and Mary Wood Cushman of New York City. Residing in New York they shared in numerous church, charitable, cul-

tural and social activities. Of deep religious convictions, Vera gave much of her exceptional graces and talents to Christian enterprises. In the Y.W.C.A. she was, over the years, the first President of the Metropolitan Board, a charter member and First Vice-President of the National Board, the American Vice-President of the World's Committee (Pl. 25), Chairman of the War Work Council 1917 ff., and the representative in the United War Work Campaign for $130,000,000 in 1918; she originated The Hostess House,—social centers in the camps and bases. On June 6, 1918 in Washington, Vera was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the U. S. Government,—one of two women so honored during that period. She was decorated also by France, and by the Institute of Social Sciences.

Among an unbelievable number of other responsibilities, Vera seemed to take special satisfaction in her work with her church, the Presbyterian Women's Board of Foreign Missions, the Federal Council of Churches, British-American War Relief, Women's Suffrage, League of Nations Association, New York Symphony Society, and Women's Foundation of Health of which she was a President. She travelled widely, very frequently in Europe and occasionally in South America, Asia and Africa, attending conferences and visiting Y.W.C.As. and other Christian Missions. While motoring to Florida with her husband, Vera died in the General Oglethorpe Hotel near Savannah, Georgia. Funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, New York City, of which she was an active member; interment was in the Cushman vault of Trinity Cemetery at 155th Street and Broadway. Several organizations held memorial services; tributes to Vera mention her radiant charm,—warm friendliness,—gracious hospitality,—unreserved giving of her rare mind and heart,—ability to see all points of view and to cooperate with men of every type,—creative and statesman-like thinking and planning along with a loving concern for individuals,—deep devotion to the Christian Cause and its Lord. James and Vera Scott Cushman had no children.

B 9-3 *GEORGE TRESSLER SCOTT* (C) born Feb. 10, 1881 at Ottawa, the youngest of his third (C) generation. 1887-91 he lived in Salina, Kansas where he hunted prairie-dogs and jack-rabbits with bow and arrow (!) and watched the long trek of covered wagons to open up Indian Territory. Back again in Ottawa, where his windows on the South Bluff over-looked the junction of the Illinois and Fox Rivers (Pl. 14), he had a happy, roving, all-around boyhood, finishing High School there in 1899. At Princeton University his interests were largely religious, literary and athletic; he received A.B. in 1903 and M.A., in absentia, in 1906. George taught 1903-1906 in Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, Turkey (now American University of Beirut), travelling extensively during vacations. Although appreciating fully an invitation by cablegram from his uncles to enter Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., after prayerful consideration George decided on full-time Christian service. He studied at McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, being awarded in 1909 the General Fellowship for study abroad. He was ordained by Ottawa Presbytery in April, 1909 in Mendota, Ill.

On April 27, 1909 in the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming, Ohio, George Scott was married by the Rev. Prof. George L. Robinson of McCormick Seminary and the bride's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Lee Wilson, to *RUTH COWING*, born Feb. 20, 1885 at Wyoming, a daughter of Rufus Alan Cowing, a manufacturer in Cincinnati, and Amelia Stearns Cowing, a daughter of George S. Stearns, founder of Stearns & Foster Co. and descendant of Isaac Stearns

who arrived at Salem in the *Arabella* with Winthrop, Saltonstall, Phillips, et al. of the 1630 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Ruth was graduated in 1903 from Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass., and in 1907 from Smith College where she had a prominent part in athletic, religious, social and other campus activities. A year was spent in Germany, where George studied at Marburg and Berlin Universities, and in travel. They planned to be foreign missionaries but that appeared unwise. George served (1910-13) as Associate Chaplain in charge of religious instruction and activities at Hampton Institute, Virginia, which then had Indian as well as Negro students. In June, 1913 they moved to Kew Gardens, Long Island, N.Y. (and in Sept. 1918 to Upper Montclair, N. J.). Pl. 18. George entered the New York headquarters of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions as Assistant Secretary (later Associate, and then Executive Secretary); his chief responsibilities were with Higher Educational Institutions (38 of them) and with China and the Philippines, involving membership on numerous interdenominational Boards and Committees (as many as 44 at one time) and several extensive visits in Asia and in Central America.[3] He received awards for service for China Relief and Near East Relief, and in 1922, a D.D. degree from Maryville College, Tenn. For health reasons George withdrew from the Board in 1941 when senior Secretary. The next six years were largely spent in New York City where he and especially Ruth participated in church, missionary, race-relations, refugee and similar projects. Residing in Upper Montclair, spending winters in Florida, they welcome in summer their children, grandchildren and friends to the old Loy-Tressler Homestead, Pl. 24, of George's maternal ancestors at Loysville, Pa. across the Blue Ridge from Carlisle. George and Ruth Cowing Scott have *four children* (Pl. 19):

B 9-3-1 MARGARET TRESSLER SCOTT (HARRISON) (D) was born May 28, 1910 in her mother's former home in Wyoming, Ohio. She lived three years in Hampton, Virginia, five years in Kew Gardens, New York, and until 1935 in Upper Montclair, N. J. She was graduated from Walnut Hill School in Natick, Mass. in 1928 (champion archer) and from Smith College A.B. in 1932 where she was President of the International Relations Club. She then taught for two years in the American Mission School for Girls in Teheran, Persia, returning home with her father and brother Arthur via India and the Far East. On July 31, 1935 in the family residence (Pl. 18) in Upper Montclair, Margaret Scott was married by her pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert C. Williamson and the groom's friend, the Rev. Walter Gray, now the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, to the REV. CARTER HENRY HARRISON, born Dec. 21, 1902 at Cartersville, Virginia, a son of Edward Jacquelin and Jane Thompson Harrison; Mr. E. J. Harrison was Commissioner of Revenue and a farmer. Carter attended William and Mary College in 1920-1923, was graduated at Virginia Theological Seminary in 1926, and studied later at Union Theological Seminary, New York City. While he was Chaplain of St. Pauls School at Garden City, Long Island, Carter requested missionary service and was sent to a parish with American Indians in Dakota. Later he moved to Lawrence, Kansas where he was Rector of Trinity Parish, and Chaplain of Haskell Institute (Indian) and of the Episcopal students of the University of Kansas. After marriage the couple made their first home in Lawrence. In 1938 they moved to Hampton, Virginia; Carter is Rector of old and active St. John's Church, travels, preaches and lectures widely, and loves music, guns and hunting; Margaret was the First President of the Planned Parenthood Association of Va., has all the tasks of a busy pastor's wife, entertains much, writes, serves in P.T.A., Scouts, A.A.U.W., et al., and is now working for an M.A. at nearby William

and Mary College for future teaching. Carter and Margaret Scott Harrison have *four sons* (Pl. 19):

B 9-3-1-1 *Carter Henry Harrison, Junior* (E) born July 26, 1936 in Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J. He attended local schools in Hampton, Va., and was graduated in 1955 at Woodberry Forest School, Va. He is in Armored Ordnance of the U. S. Army, stationed in Germany in 1956-57. Photography is his hobby.

B 9-3-1-2 *George Scott Harrison* (E) born Nov. 15, 1938 at Hampton, Virginia where he was graduated from High School in 1956,—loves athletics and people. Scott is entered in Sewanee School at Sewanee, Tenn.

B 9-3-1-3 *Benjamin Harrison* (E) born June 30, 1941 at Hampton, Virginia, where he is in High School and keen on astronomy.

B 9-3-1-4 *William Byrd Harrison* (E) born Oct. 22, 1942 at Hampton, Virginia, is in Junior H.S. there, a collector of all kinds of live animals.

These four grandsons of the writer are descendants (13th degree) of Pocohontas, the Indian Princess. Pl. 19, rear l. r. and front center.

B 9-3-2 AMY COWING SCOTT (MORGAN) (D) was born April 7, 1912 in Hampton, Virginia, moving in 1913 to Kew Gardens, New York and in 1918 to Upper Montclair, N. J. She was graduated in 1928 at Montclair High School. After a year at Northampton Girls' School and a year of travel with her father and her Aunt Vera around the world, Amy received in 1934 an A.B. with Honors from Smith College,—Glee Club, Choir, and Secretary General of New England Model League of Nations. She taught a year at Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Mass., and a year at Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa. On Oct. 10, 1936 in her home in Upper Montclair (Pl. 18), Amy Scott was married by her pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert C. Williamson to KENNETH WILLIAM MORGAN, born Oct. 15, 1908 at Great Falls, Montana, a son of the Rev. Dr. Walter Andrew and Nora Della Moore Morgan. Kenneth was graduated in 1929 at Ohio Wesleyan University and in 1935 at Harvard Divinity School; while in Cambridge, Mass., he served as Assistant Minister in nearby churches. After a Kent Fellowship in India, Kenneth was Executive Secretary of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education in N. Y. City, then Director of Religious Activities at Michigan University, and later National Director of the Educational Program in the American Friends' Work Camps for Conscientious Objectors in World War II; in 1956 he is Chaplain and a Professor of Religion in Colgate University, and editing books on non-Christian religions. Amy is active on League of Women Voters, Library Board, P.T.A., and assists Kenneth in his editing, and is a busy home-maker and hostess. Kenneth and Amy Scott Morgan have *three sons*:

B 9-3-2-1 *David Walter Morgan* (E), born June 20, 1938 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He is a graduate in 1956 of Hamilton, New York High School. —high scholarship, dramatics, music, Press Club, and athletics,—due to enter Haverford College, Pa. in 1956. In 1955, visited places around the world with his father and brother Scott by plane.

B 9-3-2-2 *Kenneth Scott Morgan* (E), born April 27, 1940 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Scott is in Hamilton High School,—high scholarship, music, athletics, Press Club, and dramatics. Scott airplaned around the world with his father and brother David in 1955.

B 9-3-2-3 *Alan Cowing Morgan* (E), born March 1, 1948 in the hospital at Oneida, New York. Attending public school at Hamilton, N. Y.

B 9-3-3 ARTHUR LINCOLN SCOTT (D) was born May 31, 1914 in Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York, moving in 1918 to Upper Montclair, N. J., where he attended public schools. He was graduated in 1932 at Gunnery School, Washington, Conn. and, after a travel-year around the world with his father and sister Margaret, in 1937 at Princeton University, A.B.—glee-club, religious society. Teaching two years in the American Mission College at Teheran, Iran and returning home via Afghanistan, India, Central and South Africa, and to England on a gold-ship zigzagging to avoid Hitler's submarines, he entered the Graduate School of Michigan University. On Dec. 28, 1940 in the bride's home in New Haven, Conn., Arthur L. Scott was married by the Rev. Benjamin B. Styring, a relative of the bride and Episcopal Rector of Willimantic, Conn., to FRANCES ELIZABETH COSTELLO, born Jan. 23, 1917 at New Haven, the daughter of Charles M.A. and Adele Hillman Costello; Mr. Costello is president of J. Cowles & Co., manufacturers. Frances received her A.B. at Smith College in 1938 and did advanced work in Science at Michigan University until her marriage. Arthur's war service was first in a defense plant in Ann Arbor, Michigan and then in the U. S. Navy (radar-sonar) as Lieutenant (j.g.) on the U.S.S. *Myers* (A.P.D. 105) until 1946. He received his Ph.D. from Michigan in 1948; his Dissertation was on "Mark Twain's Reaction to European Imperialism." He is Assistant Professor of English at the University of Illinois in Urbana. Arthur and Frances are active in Episcopal Church work, Y.M. and Y.W., International Relations, dramatics, musicals, P.T.A., Scouts and Cubs. The whole family likes horses, riding during their summers among the Wyoming Tetons. Arthur and Frances Costello Scott have *three children*:

B 9-3-3-1 *Patricia Anne Scott* (E), born June 2, 1942 at Ann Arbor, Mich. "Pat" attends the Urbana High School and some months gets "A in everything but gym"; quite musical.

B 9-3-3-2 *Lawrence Tressler Scott* (E), born June 11, 1944 at Ann Arbor, Mich. "Larry" is moving along in the Urbana schools, likes everybody and everything, including piano pratice!

B 9-3-3-3 *Elizabeth Loy Scott* (E), born Feb. 19, 1947 at Ann Arbor, Mich. "Betsy" is in the Urbana elementary school, bubbling with ideas and pep. Pl. 19, front, r. and 2 l.

B 9-3-4 DAVID ALAN SCOTT (D), the youngest member of the 4th generation, was born May 20, 1916 in the hospital at Jamaica, Long Island, New York, near the family residence in Kew Gardens, and moved in Sept. 1918 to Upper Montclair, N. J. In 1934 he was graduated at Montclair High School, in 1938 A.B. from Princeton (President of Westminster Society, Letters in Basketball and Track), and in 1946 M.A. from Columbia. In 1938-40 he served with the National Preparatory School Committee of the National Y.M.C.A. David entered Officer's Training in the U. S. Navy in 1940, took a short course at the Annapolis Naval Academy, served on a Patrol Craft off Alaska, and on the Air Craft Carrier, U.S.S. *Makassar Strait* (CVE-91) in various parts of the Pacific, leaving active duty as Lieutenant Commander in November, 1945. On Dec. 27, 1946 in the home of the bride's brother, Richard Wing in Montclair, New Jersey, David Scott was married by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Carter H. Harrison, to BARBARA WING, the daughter of Richard Deland and Dorothy Chappell Wing of Upper Montclair; Mr. Wing had retired from piano manu-

facturing. Barbara was graduated from Montclair High School in 1935 and from Oberlin College, majoring in organ, in 1939. David then earned an LL.B. degree from George Washington University in Washington, D. C. After working in the Trust Department of the Riggs National Bank and attending night classes in Washington, he entered the private practice of law in that city. David and Barbara reside in Bethesda, Maryland; they are active in church, musical organizations and dramatic groups. In 1956 they visited Scott and Swan relatives and ancestral homes in Ireland. They have *one child*:

B 9-3-4-1 *Alison Deland Scott* (E), born Oct. 31, 1951 at Washington, D.C.,—to date, the youngest of her fifth (E) generation. Pl. 19, baby.

John Edwin Scott (B 11) Descendants (C,D,E,F)

The three sons of John Edwin and Emma Hossack Scott had an ideal boyhood in a fine Christian home in an interesting, small city, with good friends, schools, training in their father's Dry Goods store, and many varieties of recreation by land and water. All this was excellent background experience for their large responsibilities in Chicago later, where they were closely associated as partners in business and all of them able, useful and respected leaders in many worthwhile fields.

B 11-1 *JOHN WILLIAM SCOTT* (C) March 24, 1870—May 6, 1932. John William, known in youth as "Billy," was born in Ottawa, Pl. 14, where he attended the local elementary and high schools; at 16 years of age he entered Brown University. He started in the service of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago in 1889, being admitted to partnership in that firm in 1901. On Oct. 3, 1899 at Troy, New York, John William Scott married *EMILIE CLUETT*, born Jan. 20, 1874 at Troy, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Marchese Cluett of Troy where Mr. Cluett was a manufacturer. William and Emilie Scott first made their home in Evanston; later they took over Linden Hall, the former residence of George and Miss Martha Scott at Hubbard Woods, making it increasingly a center of social and cultural functions. Both were very musical; their Sunday night hymn-sings were pleasant affairs. They were active members of the Presbyterian Church in Evanston, of the Union Congregational Church in Winnetka and of numerous religious, charitable, educational and social organizations. William gave very creative service as an officer of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, of Newberry Library, of the Chicago Chapter of American Red Cross, of the Commercial Club and many other clubs. He was a Director of the International Harvester Co. and during World War I was the Director of the Textile and Rubber Division of the War Industries Board in Washington, D. C. Emilie was a great lover of flowers; she had beautiful gardens and one of her chief interests was Garden Clubs.

After the death of Mrs. Scott's mother, her father, Mr. Robert Cluett, married the widowed mother of Mrs. Frederick H. Scott and occupied reconstructed "Swanscott" on the Hubbard Woods estate; thus Mrs. William Scott and Mrs. Frederick Scott each had the pleasure of having a parent for a neighbor. Emilie Cluett Scott passed away on October 8, 1930 at their winter home in Santa Barbara, California. John William Scott died May 6, 1932. Both are interred in the Scott plot which is near the Chapel of Rosehill Cemetery, north of Chicago. John William and Emilie Cluett Scott have *two daughters*, who married twin brothers:

B 11-1-1 ELIZABETH SCOTT (WELLES) (D) was born on December 3, 1901 at Evanston. She attended the Ethel Walker School, Miss Nixon's in Florence, Italy and then studied two years at Bryn Mawr College. On Sept. 22, 1923 at Hubbard Woods, she was married by the Rev. James Curtis Richards, D.D. to EDWARD KENNETH WELLES, born Nov. 7, 1898 at Chicago, the son of Edward P. Welles (born July 1, 1869) and Evelyn Munch Welles (born June 21, 1869); the wedding was in the handsome gardens of her maternal grandfather, Robert Cluett, Esq. Edward K. Welles was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire and at Yale, Ph.B. 1920. He did graduate work at Cambridge University, England. In World War I, Edward Welles was Second Lieutenant, in the Field Artillery, U.S.A. Entering business he became related to several banking concerns. He is president of the Besly-Welles Corporation, manufacturers of machine tools and cutting tools. Edward and Betty Welles reside in Lake Forest, Ill., where they are active in many organizations; Edward has been Mayor of Lake Forest and senior Warden of the Episcopal Church. He is a Trustee of Beloit College in Wisconsin and of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club, a Director of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. and of the Children's Memorial Hospital, and on the Executive Committee of the Chicago Community Trust. Betty's chief outside interests are League of Women Voters, Chicago Art Institute, Council on Foreign Relations and the Infant Welfare Society. Edward and Elizabeth Scott have *four children*:

B 11-1-1-1 *Edward Kenneth Welles, Jr.* (E) was born Oct. 6, 1924 at Chicago. He was graduated at St. Paul's School, New Hampshire and in 1948 at Yale University. At Greenwich, Conn. he married *Jane Hoyt*, born Nov. 20, 1927, the daughter of William Henry Hoyt, LL.D., born Jan. 10, 1883 and Margaret Williamson Hoyt, born Oct. 21, 1887, residing in Greenwich. Jane attended Greenwich Academy, Dorrington Semple School, and Finch Junior College. Edward Jr., is in 1956 Secretary of the Besly Welles Corporation and resides with his family in Rockford, Illinois. Edward and Jane Hoyt Welles have *three children*: *Edward K. Welles III* (F), born Jan. 19, 1950 at Beloit, Wisconsin; *Barbara Scott Welles* (F), born April 12, 1952 at Beloit, Wisconsin; and *Douglass Hoyt Welles* (F), born Mar. 13, 1953 at Greenwich, Connecticut.

B 11-1-1-2 *John Scott Welles* (E) was born on Nov. 2, 1926 at Evanston. He attended Exeter Academy, New Hampshire class of 1945, and was graduated by Yale University in 1949. He was in the U.S.M.C.R. from Sept. 1, 1944 to Aug., 1946. On June 20, 1947, in the Episcopal Church of Lake Forest, Ill., Scott was married to *Alice Keith Carpenter*, born Feb. 2, 1926 in Chicago, a daughter of Keith and Anita Dunn Carpenter (born respectively on Oct. 3, 1898 and Aug. 16, 1900) of Lake Forest. Scott is in 1956 the Region Manager of the Perkins Products Co. He is a "sports enthusiast, particularly golf." Alice is on the Women's Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Board of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Society, and is active in tennis and skiing clubs. John Scott and Alice Carpenter Welles reside in Hinsdale, Ill., and have *four children*: 1) *John Scott Welles, Jr.*, born Feb. 2, 1949 at New Haven, Conn.; 2) *Elizabeth Scott Welles*, born Sept. 25, 1951 at Lake Forest; 3) *Leslie Keith Welles*, born Nov. 10, 1952 at Detroit, Mich.; and 4) *Stephen Carpenter Welles*, born Aug. 1, 1954 at Grosse Pointe, Mich.

B 11-1-1-3 *David K. Welles* (E) was born April 12, 1929 at Evanston. David was educated at St. Paul's School, New Hampshire, Lawrenceville School, New Jersey, and Yale University, class of 1952. On Dec. 20, 1950,

at Winnetka, David married *Georgia Elmes*, born Oct. 30, 1930 at Evanston, the daughter of Charles F. Elmes (born Feb. 7, 1908) and Virginia Rodormer Elmes (born Nov. 22, 1908) whose residence is the Elmes Plantation at Albany, Georgia. Georgia is a graduate of Vassar College. David and Georgia Elmes Welles reside in Perrysburg, Ohio where he is associated with Owens-Corning Fiberglas. They have *three children*: 1) *David K. Welles, Jr.* (F) born May 24, 1952 at New Haven, Conn.; 2) *Virginia S. Welles* (F) born Nov. 30, 1953 at Greenwich, Conn., and; 3) *Jeffrey F. Welles* (F) born Nov. 26, 1954 at Greenwich, Conn.

B 11-1-1-4 *Emilie Scott Welles (Hofmann)* (E) was born Aug. 7, 1933 at Evanston. She was graduated at Garrison Forest School and in 1955 at Vassar College where she was a leader in religious and other student activities. On Oct. 15, 1955 at Lake Forest, Emilie was married to *Hans Hofmann* born Aug. 12, 1923 at Basel, Switzerland, the son of Oscar Hofmann (born July 9, 1883) and Henrietta Hofmann (born Sept. 6, 1885); Mr. Oscar Hofmann is the Executive of a chemical company in Basel where he and his wife reside. Dr. Hans Hofmann, after advanced education in the fields of Theology, Philosophy, and Psychology in European Universities, is a professor in Princeton Theological Seminary in Princeton, N. J., where he and his wife make their home.

B 11-1-2 BARBARA SCOTT (WELLES) (D) was born on September 4, 1905 at Hubbard Woods. She attended the Walker School in Simsbury, Connecticut and then spent a year in Broomfield Hall, Sunnydale, England and in Florence, Italy, living with an Italian family and being privately tutored. On September 23, 1925 at Hubbard Woods, where her parents resided, Barbara was married by the Rev. James Austin Richards, D.D. to DONALD P. WELLES, born Nov. 7, 1898 in Chicago, the son of Edward P. Welles (born July 1, 1869) and Evelyn Munch Welles (born June 21, 1869). The wedding was in the beautiful gardens of her grandfather, Robert Cluett. Donald is the twin brother of Edward K. Welles who married Barbara's older sister, Elizabeth Scott. Donald attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. Hamp. and was graduated by Yale University in 1920 and then studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge University, England. Donald was Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Field Artillery in World War I and a Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve in 1942--5. Donald Welles is Vice President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. He is a director and/or trustee of Northwestern University Settlement, of the Seabury and Western Theological Seminary, and of the Y.M.C.A.; he is on the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and is Chairman of the Taxpayers Federation of Illinois. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church in Lake Forest, Ill. Outside of the home Barbara's major interests are the church, Cancer Society, gardening and tennis. Donald and Barbara Scott Welles have *four children*:

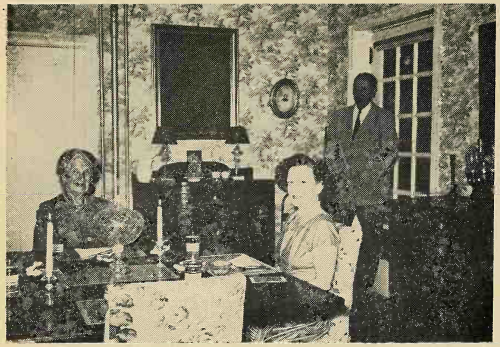
B 11-1-2-1 *Donald P. Welles, Jr.* (E) was born April 9, 1927 at Evanston. He was graduated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. and at Yale University, class of 1951. On June 11, 1951 at Beverly Hills, Calif. Donald P. Welles, Jr. married *Gerry Snow Shearer*, born Jan. 5, 1927 at New York City; Gerry is the daughter of Elbridge Gerry Snow III (born July 4, 1900—died 1926) and of Margery Jewett Gurrie Snow who had attended Dobbs Ferry School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. and National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C.; Gerry's Schools were Greenwich and Miss Hewitt's. Donald is Sales Engineer of a manufacturing concern in Rockford, where he and his family reside.

18. China missionaries at the George T. Scott home, Upper Montclair, N. J. 1931. (House was occupied by British Refugees 1939-1943.)

19a. Eleven of generations D-E served in World War II.

19. (above): Mr. and Mrs. George T. Scott; 4 children next to them; 3 grandsons missing. 1952.

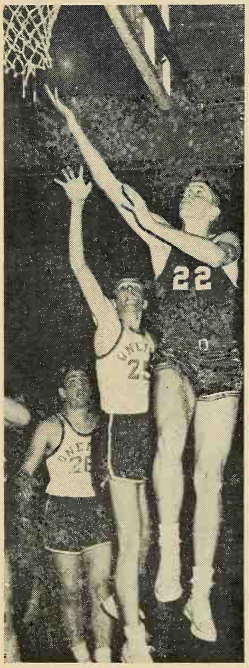
20. (below): Frederick H. Scott Residence, facing Lake Michigan, Hubbard Woods, Ill. Last home of family on former Swanscott Estate.



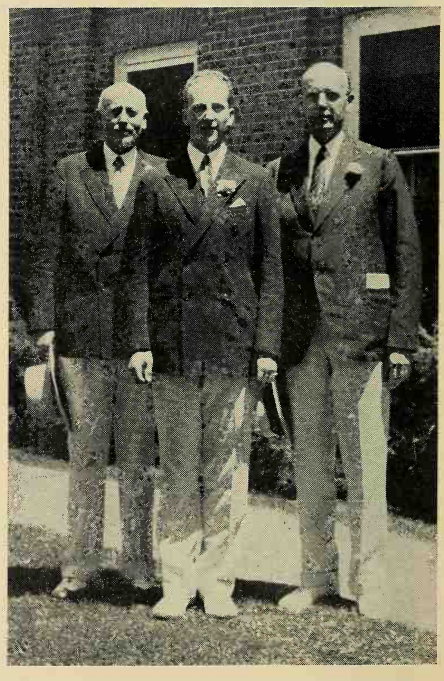
24. Table, Waterford Compote, Chairs from Scott & Swan Homes in Ireland.*

25. Vera Scott Cushman. Ceylon 1936. Y.W.C.A. World's Committee.

21. G.—G.—Grands are also athletic.



26. L-R: Arthur T. Scott, his son Peter Lindsay Scott, George T. Scott. School graduation 1934.



Donald, Jr. and Gerry Snow Shearer Welles have *two children*: 1) *Gerry Shearer Welles* (F), born June 17, 1952, and 2) *Damaris Emelyn Welles* (F) born Dec. 22, 1953.

B 11-1-2-2 *Robert Cluett Welles* (E) was born March 24, 1929 at Evanston. He attended Yale University in the class of 1953. On June 23, 1951 in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, Robert Welles was married to *Sylvia Ann Fry*, born April 3, 1929 at Cincinnati, the daughter of William Finley Fry (born Sept. 11, 1897) and Sylvia L. Fry (born Mar. 28, 1899), who were married on June 23, 1923. Sylvia Junior attended College Preparatory School and Finch Junior College. Robert served two years in the Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton, San Diego, Calif. The young couple reside in San Diego where Robert is at San Diego State College, class of 1956. Robert and Sylvia Fry Welles have *two children*: 1) *Robert Cluett Welles, Jr.* (F), born July 18, 1952, and 2) *William Finley Welles* (F), born Oct. 27, 1953.

B 11-1-2-3 *Frederic Lawrence Welles* (E) was born March 19, 1932 at Evanston. He attended Lake Forest Academy; one year at Lincoln Memorial University and one year at San Diego State College, Calif. Frederic served two years in the U. S. Army, one year in Korea.

B 11-1-2-4 *James Stuart Welles* (E) was born June 23, 1939 at Chicago. He is in 1956 at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.

B 11-2 *ROBERT LINDSAY SCOTT* (C) May 26, 1873—April 10, 1953. Robert was born in Ottawa, Pl. 14, where he attended the grade and high schools; looking forward to a business career he then studied at Chicago Business College. After preliminary training with his "Uncle Sam" in the Ottawa store, Robert entered Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago in 1892, residing with his parents in Evanston. On Oct. 11, 1899 at Evanston, Robert married *ETHEL GREY* (Dec. 29, 1874—June 11, 1950) the daughter of Charles F. and Anna Graves Grey (married Oct. 11, 1855) of Evanston: Mr. Grey was a banker in Chicago. Ethel was graduated a Phi Beta Kappa by Northwestern University in the class of 1896, where she took a leading part in academic, religious and social life. Robert and Ethel Scott resided in Evanston where they graciously entertained many house-guests as well as social groups and large gatherings for worthy causes. Together they visited relatives in northern Ireland and kept in cordial contact with them throughout life. In 1907 Robert became a partner in the Carson, Pirie, Scott firm with which he was connected for about sixty years, being Vice-President, Treasurer and Director. In many family relationships he was a friendly and helpful link. He was active and faithful on the Boards of Trustees (often an officer) of many religious, civic and other institutions including the University of Chicago, Baptist Theological Union, Home for Crippled Children and the Evanston Library, Hospital, Y.M.C.A. and First Baptist Church. Ethel also gave herself freely to constructive enterprises as the Illinois Children's Home, the Chicago Infant Welfare Society, and in Evanston Community, being particularly active in church, Y.W.C.A. and garden club work. The Golden Wedding Anniversary of Robert and Ethel Scott was a delightful occasion, showing the very high regard in which they were held by an unusually large circle of friends. Their passing left a void in many lives they had unselfishly helped and blessed. They are interred in Memorial Park Cemetery in Evanston. Robert Lindsay and Ethel Grey Scott have *two children*:

B 11-2-1 MARGARET SCOTT (ROGERS) (D) was born April 20, 1903 at Evanston. She attended the Evanston Public Schools, Roycemore School

in Evanston, and Smith College where she was graduated A.B., Phi Beta Kappa, in the class of 1925. On Oct. 3, 1928 at Evanston Margaret married DONALD WAITE ROGERS; they were divorced. They had no children.

MARGARET SCOTT (MOLLER) (D) was married a second time on August 15, 1946 at Winnetka to JOSEPH ADDISON MOLLER, born Feb. 7, 1900 in St. Louis, Missouri, the son of the Reverend Carl Nelson Moller (born 1864), an Episcopal clergyman and Venette Sweet Crain (born 1869), residing in New York City. Joseph served in World War I. He received an M.E. degree at Cornell University in 1924. He became Chief Production Engineer for the Pure Oil Company. In World War II "Joe" Moller served as Colonel in the U. S. Air Force, commanding the 390th Heavy Bomber Group of Flying Fortresses which held the record of enemy aircraft shot down in a single engagement. On D Day, Colonel Moller led the 8th Air Force on the 3rd strike. He participated in the earliest England-Russia-Italy shuttle mission. On "Crusade in Europe," he led 2392 heavy U. S. and British bombers on Nov. 16, 1944, opening the winter offensive by the 1st and 9th armies. Decorations and awards for his brilliant war service include the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters, Croix de Guerre avec Palme, Bronze Star, Air Medal with 7 Oak Leaf clusters, 3 Presidential Citations, and 6 Campaign Stars on his ETO ribbon. Colonel Moller now has a large ranch near Tuscon, and is active in Arizona politics and in Air Force Training. Among Margaret's interests outside her home have been Junior League, Garden Clubs, Infant Welfare, Planned Parenthood, and School Development. Both of them are members of the Congregational Church and of various clubs and societies. Joseph and Margaret Scott Moller have *two adopted children*:

B 11-2-1-1 *Barbara Scott Moller* (E), born May 6, 1941 at Chicago; in school in Tuscon.

B 11-2-1-2 *Allan Scott Moller* (E), born Oct. 29, 1942 at Chicago; in school in Tuscon.

B 11-2-2 ROBERT LINDSAY SCOTT, JUNIOR (D) was born on August 21, 1908 at Evanston. After High School there, "Bob" had his collegiate education at Williams in Williamstown, Mass., and at Northwestern University. On June 28, 1930 at Evanston, Robert married KATHERINE BROWN, born Nov. 4, 1909 at Evanston, the daughter of Joseph M. Brown (June 17, 1873—Sept. 9, 1948) and of Grace Harrison Brown (born Feb. 9, 1875) who resides at present in Santa Barbara, Calif. Katherine attended the Roycemore School in Evanston. After making their first home in Evanston, Robert and Katherine built an attractive modernistic residence in Winnetka. About the time of his marriage Robert entered the employ of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago, of which firm his father was a member. The years of 1942-5 were spent in the United States Army with the rank of Major in the Quartermaster's Department in the Chicago Depot. After the war, Robert was Manager of Carson, Pirie, Scott Wholesale Division, handling floor-coverings in the Merchandise Mart. In 1955 he resigned from active connection with the company, except as a Director, and took up citrus ranching at Santa Barbara, Calif., where he and his family reside. Robert and Katherine serve in various civic and charitable organizations, and are interested in gardening and in golf; Robert likes curling, in the Scots' manner. Robert Lindsay Scott, Jr. and Katherine Brown Scott have *three children*:

B 11-2-2-1 *Robert Lindsay Scott III* (E), born July 23, 1931 at Evanston. After graduation from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. in 1954, he enlisted in the U. S. Air Force and has been serving in Japan.

B 11-2-2-2 *Katherine Grace Scott* (E), born April 20, 1934 at Evanston, was educated at Pine Manor Junior College at Wellesley, Mass., and at Santa Barbara Junior College in Calif. On Dec. 17, 1955 at Santa Barbara, Katherine, Jr., married *Stanley M. Wheeler*, born Aug. 14, 1929, the son of Mrs. Blanche Serafin of Santa Barbara. After four years' service in the U. S. Air Force, Stanley is in 1956 completing his college education and plans to teach.

B 11-2-2-3 *Carol Grey Scott* (E), born June 16, 1939 at Evanston. She is in 1956 a High School student in Santa Barbara, Calif.

B 11-3 *FREDERICK HOSSACK SCOTT* (C) April 10, 1879— ."Fred" was born in Ottawa where he attended Shabbona Grade School. When he was twelve years of age, his family moved to Evanston and the Samuel Scotts took over their residence on the South Bluff (Pl. 14). The writer, ten years old, happily fell heir to Fred's large flock of fancy pigeons and to his pair of driving goats with harness, wagon and goat stable; unluckily he didn't inherit his cousin's place in "the gang" but had to earn it by licking the roughneck bully who led it. In Evanston, Fred attended High School and had a busy, turf, tennis court in his yard. In 1900 he was graduated with the B.S. degree by Princeton University where he held various student offices, managed the baseball team, and was very popular. Upon leaving college, Fred worked for some time in his Uncle Sam's dry goods store in Ottawa and in 1901 entered Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago, of which firm his father and a brother were then members. On December 2, 1902 in the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John H. Boyd, married Frederick H. Scott to *HELEN C. WEBSTER*, born Feb. 23, 1881, the daughter of Edward H. Webster, M.D. and Frances Winne Webster of Evanston. Helen attended the local High School and the Masters' School in Dobbs Ferry, New York. The couple made their home in Evanston until 1914 when they moved to the lovely residence they built near the edge of the high bluff of the Scott estate overlooking Lake Michigan at Hubbard Woods. (Pl. 20). At that time they took their letters from the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston to the Community Congregational Church of Winnetka.

Until May 1, 1956 when Frederick Scott withdrew from the firm he was active in Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of which he was Vice-President 1919-1939, President 1939-1946 including the momentous years of World War II, Chairman of the Board 1946-1952 and Chairman of the Finance Committee 1952-1956. He has long been a Director of Carson, Pirie, Scott and also of the Quaker Oats Company. Frederick has also given effective leadership in many other enterprises as Chairman of Personnel Committee and Treasurer of the National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. (Central Department), President of the Illinois State Y.M.C.A., Alumni Trustee of Princeton University, a Founder of the Cradle Society of Evanston and of the North Shore Country Day School of Winnetka, and a sometime President, Vice-President or Chairman of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, Chicago Association of Commerce, Code Authority of Wholesale Dry Goods Trade, Industrial Club, and Princeton Club of Chicago. Frederick has been a Trustee of the Winnetka Congregational Church for thirty years, in which his wife Helen has likewise been very active as a member of the Church Auxiliary and other organizations and as a generous participant in many church affairs. Helen has also served helpfully in The

Cradle Society of Evanston of which she was a Founder, and in The Grove House, a Home for Convalescents. She has always been a charming hostess and has developed colorful gardens of rare beauty. Both are members of many clubs. Frederick H. and Helen Webster Scott have had *five children*:

B 11-3-1 VIRGINIA W. SCOTT (D), Feb. 11, 1904—Feb. 12, 1904.

B 11-3-2 EMILY SCOTT (HUBBARD) (D) Feb. 6, 1905—Dec. 19, 1949. Emily was born at Evanston. She attended the Roycemore School, class of 1920, at Evanston and the Masters' School, class of 1923, at Dobbs Ferry, New York. On December 4th, 1926 at the Congregational Church in Winnetka, Ill. Emily was married to F. LANGDON HUBBARD, born at Port Huron, Michigan, the son of Frank Watson Hubbard and Elizabeth Lockwood Hubbard of Detroit where Mr. Hubbard was a banker. Langdon was a graduate of Taft School at Watertown, Conn. He is a chemical manufacturer. Langdon and Emily Hubbard were divorced in 1945; thereafter Emily made her home in Tuscon, Arizona where she passed away in 1949. She is buried in the Scott plot in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago. Langdon and Emily Scott Hubbard, Pl. 16, have *three children*:

B 11-3-2-1 *F. Langdon Hubbard, Junior* (E) was born Dec. 18, 1927 at Evanston. He attended Berkshire School at Sheffield, Mass., and the University of Arizona in Tuscon. At Santa Barbara, California, Langdon Hubbard, Jr. married *Virginia Jenkins*, born in April, 1932 at Kansas City, Missouri. Virginia is a graduate of the University of Arizona in Tuscon where the writer saw this nice, young couple during their student days. They reside in Le Mesa, Calif., where Langdon, Jr. in 1956 is in Insurance. They have *three children*: 1) *Carol* (F) born Dec. 19, 1952; 2) *Scott Watson* (F), born Dec. 28, 1953; and 3) *Julia* (F), born Sept. 6, 1955.

B 11-3-2-2 *Helen Scott Hubbard* (E) was born May 24, 1930 at Evanston. She was graduated in 1947 from the Potter School at Tuscon, Arizona and studied one year at the University of Arizona, in Tuscon. Helen is not married and makes her home with her Scott grandparents at Hubbard Woods.

B 11-3-2-3 *Carol Lockwood Hubbard* (E) was born on Aug. 20, 1935 at Gross Pointe, Mich. She attended New Trier High School and is in 1956 a student at Depauw University, Indiana, class of 1957.

B 11-3-3 ISABEL SCOTT (KEEP) (D) was born Jan. 20, 1907 at Evanston. She attended Roycemore School of Evanston and the Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry, New York. On June 30, 1928 at Hubbard Woods, Ill. Isabel married ALBERT KEEP, the son of Albert and Alice Burke Keep of Chicago. He had attended Berkshire School at Sheffield, Mass., and was graduated at Princeton University in 1928. Albert and Isabel Scott resided at Berkshire School, where he taught and was later Headmaster in 1941-43. They are divorced. They have *four children*:

B 11-3-3-1 *Alice Keep (Carlson)* (E) was born Jan. 28, 1932 at Cambridge, Mass. She was graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio. On Dec. 16, 1953 in Hubbard Woods, she married *Harold F. Carlson*, also a graduate of Oberlin. He is in the United States Army, stationed in 1956 at Tacoma, Wash. They have *one son*: *Jeffrey Keep Carlson* (F) born Dec. 7, 1954.

B 11-3-3-2 *Lindsay Keep* (E) was born Nov. 14, 1936 at Great Barrington, Mass. She is in 1956 a student in the Nurses' Training Course at Simmons College, Boston and makes her home with her mother in Chicago.

B 11-3-3-3 *Sandra Keep* (E) was born June 8, 1940 at Great Barrington, Mass. She is a student at the Latin School in Chicago.

B 11-3-3-4 *Scott Keep* (E) was born Feb. 21, 1942 at Great Barrington, Mass., and is a student in the Latin School in Chicago.

B 11-3-3 ISABEL SCOTT KEEP (FITZMORRIS) (D) married a second time. Her husband is CHARLES G. FITZMORRIS, JR., born July 31, 1910 at Chicago, the son of Charles G. and Virginia Looker Fitzmorris. Charles Junior was graduated by Princeton University in 1933 and is in the Advertising, Importing and Mail-order business in Chicago, where he and the family reside. Isabel is a Trustee of the Latin School and a Director of the Visiting Nurses Association. The parents and three children spent the summer of 1955 in Europe.

B 11-3-4 FREDERICK HOSSACK SCOTT, JR. (D) was born on July 11, 1910 at Evanston. He was graduated from Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn. in 1928 and from Princeton University in 1933 with the B.S. degree in Psychology. 1933-1950 "Fred" served in Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in Chicago, in retail personnel and merchandising; in 1950-1953 he was President of a corporation operating the Ascot Shop in LaJolla, California; and since then he has been President of Scott Personnel, Inc., an Executive Recruiting and Employment Service in Chicago. In the U. S. Naval Reserve, Frederick, Jr. entered active war service in Feb. 1942 as Lieutenant, J.G. He commanded land-based aviation units in Panama, French Morocco, the Philippines and Saipan; in Feb. 1946 he was honorably discharged as Lieutenant Commander. Fred has various altruistic activities with special interest in work for boys including The Big Brothers and the Juvenile Protective Association. His hobbies are golf, boating, and travel. He is unmarried and resides in Hubbard Woods, Ill. with his parents. Pl. 20.

B 11-3-5 EDWARD WEBSTER SCOTT (D) Oct. 2, 1915—Nov. 3, 1953. Edward was born in Evanston. He was graduated by Hotchkiss School, Conn. in 1933 and by Princeton University in 1937 with a B.S. degree in Biology; he then studied medicine two years at the University of Chicago and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. On June 30, 1939 in New York City, Edward married NANCY HANFORD, born April 25, 1920 in New York, the daughter of John M. and Gwendolen C. Hanford of New York City, Dr. Hanford being an eminent physician there. After one year's training in the R. H. Macy store in New York, Edward served for two years in the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. Wholesale Merchandising Division in Chicago. In 1942 he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, won his commission as Ensign, became a Senior Grade Lieutenant and commanded an L C I in the Mediterranean; he participated in five invasions, including Sicily, Italy and Southern France; some of his landings were extremely hazardous and the gun-fire permanently injured his hearing. He was honorably discharged in 1945. From 1946-1950 he was the owner of the Edward Scott Store in La Jolla, Calif. Following this, Edward bought and managed a De-Luxe Travelodge in Encino, north of Los Angeles. His hobbies were golf, photography and sailing. Edward and Nancy Hanford Scott were divorced Sept. 17, 1947. Nancy died Nov. 20, 1947 in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City and was buried in Oatka Cemetery in Scottsville, New York. There are *two children* of this marriage:

B 11-3-5-1 *Edward Webster Scott, Junior* (E) born August 9, 1940 at New York City. He is in 1956 a student at the Hackley School, New York and resides in Bronxville, N. Y.

B 11-3-5-2 *Gwendolen C. Scott* (E) born December 18, 1942 at New York City. She is in school in Bronxville, N. Y.

On September 23, 1947 in La Jolla, Calif., EDWARD WEBSTER SCOTT, SR., married a second wife, AGNES LEONARD. They were divorced Dec. 1, 1949 in La Jolla. Their *child* is:

B 11-3-5-3 *Susan Leonard Scott* (E) born Aug. 15, 1949 at La Jolla; she lives with her mother in Geneva, Illinois.

Edward Webster Scott, Sr., met death by accident on November 3, 1953 in Encino, Calif.; his remains are interred in the Scott plot in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago.

Sarah Scott Houtz (B 12), Children (C)

B 12-1 *FREDERICK WILLIAM HOUTZ* (C) On June 13, 1869 "Fred" was born in Ottawa., where his father and uncle John E. Scott had the previous year founded the Dry Goods firm Scott, Houtz & Co. During his fourth year, his mother died; she was succeeded by a fine step-mother of whom Fred "became very fond." When about eleven years of age, his family moved to Lincoln, Nebraska. He attended High School and the University of Nebraska. Disposing of a wholesale business there, he became Deputy Clerk of the District Court in Lincoln. On Nov. 12, 1896 in Lincoln he married *HALLIE HOOPER*, daughter of Colin L. and Mary Connolly Hooper who were born in Canada; she was a graduate of Lincoln High School. Fred then became progressively a Field Agent, Land Examiner, and Land Appraiser for the Union Pacific Railroad; working in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. To subsidize the construction of railroads to the Pacific, Congress granted land along the right-of-way. The Union Pacific for about 1,000 miles received in Primary Grant every odd-numbered Section and in Indemnity Grant to cover any loss a 20 mile strip adjoining the Primary Grant. In 1908 he transferred to the Southern Pacific Railroad in San Francisco as Chief Land Appraiser, becoming Assistant Land Commissioner in 1910. Under him were Timber Cruisers, Mining Engineers, Examiners and others supervising 15 million acres of Grant Land. What a Realtor! The heavy work impaired his health and he resigned in 1919. He and his wife moved from their residence in Oakland, Calif. back to Lincoln, Nebraska, where they now reside. A popular couple in whose delightful home the writer visited. Frederick and Hallie Houtz are interested in the Blessed Sacrament Church, the University Club, Father Flanagan's Boys' Town, the Artists' Guild and other organizations. They have no children.

B 12-2 *HARVEY ELLSWORTH HOUTZ* (C) July 1872–Feb. 25, 1873. Harvey died at Ottawa, Ill. when seven months old, of lung congestion, within one day of his mother's death. They are interred in a single grave in the Scott plot in Restland Cemetery, Mendota, Illinois.

* * * *

Here ends, as of July 1956, this too brief, faulty and heavily-dated record of grandchildren and later descendants of Thomas and Martha Swan Scott,* i.e. of the 3rd (C), 4th (D), 5th (E) and 6th (F) generations. Of the 12

children of Thomas and Martha Scott,* 8 married and had a total of 18 children comprising the 3rd (C) generation. Of these 18, eleven lived to adulthood and married; these 11 couples of the 3rd (C) generation had a total of 20 children comprising the 4th (D) generation. These 20 (D) had a better survival ratio, 18 of them reaching adulthood; 15 of them married. Adding together the direct Scott descendants and their spouses, the number in each succeeding generation has varied only a little. The 5th (E) generation seems to be doing better and the 6th generation (F) is getting under way.

Four cousins of the 3rd (C) generation are living. Their ages on their 1956 birthdays were: 1) Mrs. Mary Scott Black, 91; 2) Frederick William Houtz, 87; 3) Frederick Hossack Scott, 77; and 4) George Tressler Scott, 75. A worthy average of 82 plus years of age. As we oldsters graduate to another life, we welcome the 4th American generation as the next Seniors. Psychologists say that persons resemble most their great grandparents: then the fine qualities of Thomas and Martha Swan Scott* should flourish! Carry On!

The first Century in America of the Family of Thomas Scott and Martha Swan Scott has closed. A second Century in opening. Edwin Markham wrote in *The Mighty Hundred Years*:

It is the hour of man: new purposes,
Broad-shouldered, press against the world's slow gate;
And voices from vast eternities
Still preach the soul's austere apostolate.

Always there will be vision for the heart,
The press of endless passion: every goal
A traveler's tavern, whence we must depart
On new divine adventures of the soul.

VI POSTSCRIPT

In retrospect one can see in this brief, family history the interweaving of successive generations with the continuity of basic strands of spirit and mind, of character and custom, linking past to present to future. We don't reach heaven on ancestors' coat-tails, but do advance from their established life-trails.

The hope expressed at the close of Chapter IV that ancestral "creative pioneering" would continue seems to be sustained by Chapter V. In the changed areas and modes of life in our 20th Century, pioneering takes on new forms as the frontiers expand. Geographically, air-travel to all continents is an outreach of the 1856 Atlantic voyage in a sailing ship. Occupationally there is much pioneering fully as dramatic and constructive as the seven brothers learning a new business and starting in a strange country a chain of stores. Thomas and Martha Scott* would be thrilled one century after they brought their family to a new land to learn that the records of the *Sam Dunning* were being microfilmed, and to find their descendants pushing forward the frontiers; naming only a few: visiting far-away countries on constructive missions by airplane,—defending democracy from Aircraft Carriers in the Pacific and with depth bombs dropped on submarines spotted by radar-sonar,—using jet-engines and nuclear power,—getting patents in neon-lighting,—employing X-ray and anti-biotics in therapy and electronics in business, in hospitals and in ranching, —addressing world-wide audiences by radio and tape recordings,—television advertising, and air-mail merchandising. Pioneering carries on!

In other phases of life the forms also change. Although religious devotion may seem to broaden at some expense of depth, the spirit and purpose persist and contributive service continues. Church life has new developments and philanthropy reaches out into innumerable ramifications in many of which the members of the now widely-scattered family take a helpful part. The writer found it virtually impossible to learn from individuals about their religious and altruistic activities and had to rely on scanty information from other sources; there is much more such interest than is above indicated. Here also the tradition lives on, wholesome and effective. May the high heritage of religious faith and Christian service be wisely cultivated so that personality and life always be equal to the multiple, moral stresses of each new age! With this prayer and hope for a fine future this short story of a worthy family closes in the summer of 1956. In the words (alt.) of Robert Freeman, a former pastor of members of the family in Pasadena, California:

"Dreamers of dreams and pioneers
They marched with the sun to the then frontiers.
God of the faithful grant that we
Their sons do follow faithfully."

APPENDIX

A. Footnotes

1). *LINEAGE NOTATION*: The title subjects of this brief genealogy, Thomas and Martha Scott* (b. 1802), are herein designated Generation A (gen. A): their 12 children are Generation B (gen. B), and so on to the latest Generation F (gen. F). Succeeding generations are, it is hoped, easily distinguishable by increasingly indented paragraphs and type. To designate an individual in the 2nd Generation B or later, B is followed by Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, etc.; for example B 4-2-1 indicates (reading backward) the 1st child of the 2nd child of the 4th child in B Generation.

2). *ARMS; MOTTO; CREST.* The following is blended quotation from Pursuivant of Arms Iain Moncreiffe of Easter Moncreiffe,—slightly from his excellent *Simple Heraldry, Cheerfully Illustrated* and chiefly from what he wrote specifically for this Sketch at the request of the Earl of Dalkeith, Walter Francis John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, (See Chapter IA):

"In Scotland there can be only one chief of any surname . . . Younger sons and their descendants had to make some permanent change in their fathers' arms. This is called differencing. But branches living in separate countries were not always compelled to difference the original coat... Scott of Buccleuch is Chief of the Name and Arms of Scott, and all Scotts who obtained new grants of arms would therefore be given coats that allude to his star and crescent coat. The Arms of Scott of Buccleugh are Gold on a bend azure a star between two crescents Gold. An early coat had the bend charged with a crescent between two stars and later with a star followed by two crescents; the 2nd Earl changed to the modern form between 1635 and 1648. Cadets of Buccleugh bear this coat, each with their own particular difference."

"The Motto of Scott of Buccleuch is A M O. It appears on the seal of Francis Scott, 2nd Earl, in 1648 and was probably the Buccleuch motto in earlier generations; the supporters of "two ladies vested," which seem to go with it, appear on the seal of Walter Scott in 1632. Supporters are allowed to the Chief and to certain ancient Barons as well . . . The Crest of Scott of Buccleuch is a stag trippant (proper, attired and unguled gold). A stag couchant would be a very reasonable crest for a Scott to bear, as the crests of Cadets usually allude to those of their Chief in Scotland. If a person can prove a descent from Buccleuch, he can matriculate cadet arms in Lyon Register. But such proofs are often difficult, and if he wishes he could apply instead to the Lord Lyon King of Arms, H. M. Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland for a grant of arms, which would have to allude to those of the Scott chief: Buccleuch."

The Red Scott and the Green Scott *Tartans* have long been commonly used in our Thomas Scott* family. The Black Scott, of a Border Clan, and the Brown Scott Tartans are also well known plaids.

3) *VISITS TO DALKEITH CASTLE.* Two sons of Thomas Scott paid their respects to the Duke of Buccleugh at Dalkeith in the 1890s, and probably

a third son in 1903. In August, 1937 a grandson (the writer) forsook the World Conference on Faith and Order in Edinburgh, went out to Dalkeith Palace and presented his card at the entrance Lodge. I was welcomed warmly, was told that "Mister Jock" (the Duke) was at one of his other estates, and was handed the enormous key of the nearby, family chapel which contains the marble sarcophagi with recumbent effigies of many generations. I was then directed along a winding drive under great trees to the palace where the household staff was at tea in the courtyard. The courteous and competent major-domo was very cordial, insisted on taking me into the closed building (unoccupied for some time), opening shutters and showing the main rooms. Interesting and impressive were the library with its high walls solid with handsome volumes (which I coveted for use at Princeton University, founded by Scots), the great Hall, and the beautiful view over descending gardens and a deep gorge from the second floor southeast bedroom where my guide remarked: "Queen (?) Anne liked this room so much that (pointing) the A on the mantlepiece was carved for her." In May 1956, the Duke cordially invited my son, David Alan Scott, to meet him at the New Club in Edinburgh and was "a very friendly person." The David Scotts drove through the grounds at Dalkeith; the palace is not now used for residence.

4) *GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH* can be conducted by mail or in person. A. *In Dublin*: 1) Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle; 2) Registry of Deeds, Henrietta St. B. *In Belfast*, N. Ireland: 1) Public Record Office, Law Courts, May St.; 2) Central Registry Office, Fermanagh House, Ormeau Ave.; 3) N. Ireland Tourist Board, 10 Royal Ave., advises; 4) Historical Society, Church House, Fisherwick Place. *Downshire Estate Records* (Tullyquilly) are in an office in the town of Hillsburgh about half way between Rathfriland and Belfast. The Estate agents in 1956 are S. Alfred McAuley & Co., 12 Arthur St., Belfast, North Ireland. Lord Downshire resides at Dundrum on the east coast of Co. Down. Visitors to County Down see Footnote 10 below. *In Edinburgh*: 1) New Registry House; 2) Scots Ancestry Research Society, 4a North St., David St. Happy Hunting!

The writer would welcome any findings affecting this Sketch.

5) *SCOTS-IRISH IN COLONIAL AMERICA.* Oppression and repeated famines in Ireland caused heavy migration from Ulster to America, especially from 1720 to 1750. The chief Ports of Entry were Philadelphia and Charleston, S. C. from which the new arrivals pushed inland. The writer's family attends in the summer a church in central Pennsylvania founded by Scots-Irish in the 1760s when hand-hewn logs resting on tree-stumps were the seats and men with muskets guarded the entrance against Indians. Everywhere Ulstermen were sturdy protagonists of independence from England; the historian Bancroft writes: "The first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain came . . . from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians" of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; the first representative, church body to recognize The Declaration of Independence in 1776 was the Scots-Irish Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia. General Winfield Scott of the Mexican and Civil Wars was said to have been a distant relation of Thomas Scott*. Any connection must have been very remote as the General's grandfather, James Scott, arrived in Virginia from Culloden, Scotland in 1746, the year of the famous battle at that place.

6) *A BLOT ON THE 'SCUTCHEON* is both appalling and intriguing! Andrew George Scott, alias "Captain Moonlight" (apparently a second cousin

(?) of generation B) was born in Rathfriland in 1842. The story comes from there now as follows: "Moonlight's" father was County Squire and Magistrate, living first at Streamvale on Tullyquilly Townland when no one ventured nearer this house than the massive entrance gates, and later on Castle Hill, Rathfriland. Along with many other Scots-Irish including various relations, Squire Scott and son "Moonlight" sailed for the wide, open spaces of Australia. There the Squire was referred to as a Church of England clergyman (but a law unto himself) and the son was trained as a civil engineer. "Captain Moonlight" Scott migrated to New Zealand where he took part in the Maori War. Later in Australia, where he studied for Orders in the Church of England, he robbed an Egerton bank of £2000, went to Sydney and lived in luxury while the money lasted. He purchased a yacht, forged a check and with a pal Dermoody was headed for the South Sea Islands when they were captured. They daringly escaped from prison and holed up in a hideaway hut; captured and again imprisoned, they were out in seven years. As bush-rangers terrorizing homesteaders Moonlight's gang of "reckless Colonial Youth" was rounded up by mounted constables and made savage resistance. Constable Bowen was wounded by "Moonlight" and died a few days later. Gang members were tried and found guilty. Scott made a brilliant defense; he talked freely with the Rev. Mr. MacCready about his boyhood in Rathfriland. On Jan. 20, 1880 at Darlinghurst Gaol, Sydney, Scott and Rogan stepped together onto the scaffold. From an old locket of Australian gold, a tiny, hand-colored picture recently came from Rathfriland, the sender writing: "I am not sure that this is the famous (or infamous) Captain Moonlight." *The Newry Reporter,* in a full page on "The Dick Turpin of Australia" in the issue of Christmas 1935, says: "Resourceful, ingenious, courageous and with magnetic charm, Scott was a picturesque personality." (A strange story for Christmas!) The exploits of "Captain Moonlite" appear in various Australian novels, notably in "Captain Starlite" by Frank Clune. This is the only "skeleton in the closet" that has come to light; - at least it is a skeleton.

7) Quotation or information from letters of *Mr. John A. McCracken, J. P.* of Rathfriland, a highly regarded authority on the history of that vicinity. *Re Swan Origins* he wrote on Jan. 19, 1956: "I am inclined to think that the Swans may be of Dutch extraction. I know that some of these old families came with William III in 1690 and settled in the district of Rathfriland," and on June 9, 1956: "I am informed that there is a tradition in the Swan family that their ancestors came with William III and settled in Grallagh after the Battle of the Boyne. I believe this to be substantially correct as this applied to quite a few families in the Rathfriland district."

8) *OLD FAMILY FURNITURE* was purchased and shipped to the U. S. in the 1930s by Vera Scott Cushman. *Scott Furnishings* purchased (a) at Tullyquilly House of Mr. Lyons were "8 chairs of mahogany with bars across the back and inlaid bands on legs and backs," and (b) of Elizabeth Lindsay Haire, niece of Thomas Scott, were 1) a three-piece, mahogany dining table (seating 14!), 2) a plain tall-boy (highboy), 3) a Waterford Glass compote, and probably 4) a Chippendale, mahogany side-chair, twice as heavy as its exact U. S. duplicate. *Swan Furnishings* purchased at Grallagh House of Mr. McRoberts were 1) an oval, inlaid, mahogany dining table, 2) six matching side chairs, and 3) a sofa. At Loysville, Pa. the writer has Scott (b) 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Swan 2 and possibly 3. Pl. 24. The location of the other pieces is unknown. Peter Lindsay Scott and David Alan Scott have some charming,

small, silver pieces from early Swans. Mr. John Lyons, the present owner and resident of Tullyquilly wrote in 1956: "We have the Scott sideboard, 6 feet, 3 inches long, solid mahogany, and mahogany sofa. We are very proud of them." He also preserves carefully a china tea service of Mrs. Thomas Scott.*

9) *SWAN HOLDINGS.* Swans were involved in a number of registered Deeds and Leases recorded in the Index of Lands, Co. Down, 1739-1810. Some of those for Grallaghgreenan mention: 1769, Samuel Swan, gent., Thomas Swan and Samuel Swan the younger, with Elinor Swan spinster as witness: 1781, Samuel Swan, the elder, gent., and his son Thomas Swan; 1793, Sam. Swane (sic!) and William Swan, including Flax Mill and Corn Kiln. John Swan of Grallagh in 1771 was deeded some Tullyquilly (!) land, probably bordering on Grallagh. In 1782, Wm. Swan, son of Samuel Swan of Grallagh received a contingent interest in a Rathfriland lease.

10) *VISITORS TO COUNTY DOWN.* A. *Hotels* in Dublin and Belfast are excellent. In Co. Down, there are Inns at Newry and Banbridge, each about 8 miles from Rathfriland. B. *Maps* are locally obtainable. "Mid-Down," sheet 10 of Ordnance Survey of N. Ireland is scaled 1 inch to 1 mile and shows Tullyquilly, Grallagh and other family places named in this sketch. C. *Informed Friends* in Rathfriland are Mr. John Lyons of Tullyquilly, Mr. J. A. McCracken of 27 Downpatrick St. and Miss Alice Murphy of Dromore St. Scott-Swan relatives in the area are Captain A. Lindsay Haire of Banbridge, and Mrs. Martha Swan Whitley of 9 Ward Ave., Bangor.
D. Genealogical Research: see Footnote 4 above. Bon Voyage!

11) *THE ILLUSTRATIONS* give a few glimpses throughout the Century. They are very inadequate, due in part to the poor quality of some pictures and in part to the lack of more subjects. They depict chiefly persons with descendants; but many other, unduly modest relatives both with and without children are at least as photogenic.

B. The Lindsay Family

With ancestors of two centuries ago having numerous children, there are of course many families today that are collateral with our Thomas and Martha Swan Scott* lineage. The collateral group with which our line has had by far the closest inter-relation by marriage, visits and correspondence through several generations and the only one of which the writer has any record is the prominent and widely ramified Lindsay Family. Lindsays arrived in Ireland from Scotland (where the Earl of Balcarres is the head of the Clan) in 1647, landing with General Monro's army at Carrick Fergus Castle near Belfast. 1) A David Lindsay had a son 2) David, Jr. who married Mary Murphy; their son 3) John married a niece of Captain Thomas Scott; their son 4) Alexander Lindsay (1799-1873) a stalwart Loyalist of "Mullaghmore," southwest of Hilltown (see Chap. III A) married Elizabeth Scott (c. 1850), daughter of George Scott* and his first wife, Elizabeth Graham, and a half sister of Thomas Scott*. Alexander and Elizabeth Scott Lindsay had 7 children with descendants in many countries, notably Australia; one son, Holt Waring Lindsay (1830-1913) married Mary Swan, daughter of Dr. Samuel Swan of Grallagh House, and settled at "Blaris Lodge," Lisburn; and a daughter, Elizabeth (1825-1912) married Robert Gladstone (1812-1868) of Castle Douglas,

Scotland and settled in Liverpool, England. Grandchildren of these two latter couples, Miss Elizabeth Lindsay Gladstone, a real and generous genealogist, and her brother Stuart Lindsay Gladstone of Conway, Wales supplied much background for this Sketch; the writer's son David Alan Scott and his wife were delightfully entertained by them in May 1956. The Alexander Lindsay and Elizabeth Scott branch has other intertwinings with Scott and Swan relations which are too involved to clarify in words.

Another Lindsay and Scott-Swan collateral line began when David Lindsay of "Ballyaughian House" with farm and flax mill, northeast of Hilltown, (son of George Lindsay of "Grace Hill," Co. Antrim, and grandson of 2) David Jr. above and so a first cousin of the above Alexander) married Isabella Scott, youngest child of George and Esther Swan Scott* and full sister of Thomas Scott*. David and Isabella Scott Lindsay had 11 children: 1) a daughter Martha married her cousin George Scott (Chicago merchant, Chap. IV.3) and this further strengthened the contacts of the 11 Lindsays and their 12 Scott first cousins in America; 2) A son George (b. 1833) married Elizabeth Moore whose son, Dr. David Moore Lindsay (b. 1862) wrote the book "A Voyage to the Arctic in the Ship *Aurora*"; he was a practicing physician in Salt Lake City, Utah for many years and frequently visited his Illinois cousins. At 94 years of age he lives with his daughter-in-law Mrs. Enid Flannery Lindsay, daughter of Sir William Flannery, Bart. in Weybridge near London, where the writer's daughter Amy Scott Morgan with her son Alan called on them in 1955. Dr. David Moore Lindsay's only son was Captain David Crawford Moore Lindsay (1892-1939) of the Black Watch, whose son David Moore Lindsay is a Captain in the British Navy. 3) A daughter Elizabeth Ann (1845-1938), of David and Isabella Lindsay, married Arthur Haire (1846-1943) manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland in Banbridge. Their four children—Clara (1871-1904), William Nassau (1872-1953), Kathleen (b. 1876) and Arthur Lindsay Haire (b. 1884) have had many friendly contacts with American Scotts of Generation C; A. Lindsay Haire, who served with distinction as Captain in the Royal Irish Fusilliers in World War I, lives with his sister Kathleen at "Riverview" Banbridge; he very kindly escorted the David Alan Scotts in May 1956 around ancestral sites in County Down. The Entire Roster of the 11 children of David Moore Lindsay and Isabella Scott (full sister of Thomas Scott*) is: 1) James, b. 1829, buried in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago; 2) Esther 1830-1914; 3) Martha 1831-1868; 4) George, b. 1833; 5) David, b. 1835), emigrated to America; 6) Catherine Jean, 1836-1929; 7) Anna, 1838-1925; 8) Thomas, b. 1839, emigrated to America; 9) William Burr 1841-1881; 10) Isabella, b. 1844; 11) Elizabeth Ann 1845-1938 (1937?). Lindsays are buried in the Episcopal Churchyard at Ballyroney.

* * *

True to the best of the past, "let us run with perseverance, run the race that is set before us." As envisaged by James Russell Lowell:

NEW TIMES

New times demand new measures and new men;
The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our fathers' day were best;
And, doubtless, after us, some purer scheme
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.

C. Bibliography

Reference is made in the text to several out-of-print booklets. For anyone wishing to pursue Scott background and environment in Scotland and Ireland, at least some of the following would be available in many libraries.

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2. *American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress.* 2nd Ed. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1919.
3. *Handy Book for Genealogists.* Walter M. Everton, 1949. Logan, Utah, Herald-Journal Printing Co. (See list of writers on Scott family). The more germane of the entries in 1 and 2 are included below.
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18. *Encyclopedias,* geographical, racial, personal, and topical headings.